TRUTH ABOUT RAMPUR

BY

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"...to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man !"

—*Shakespeare*

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TRUTH ABOUT RAMPUR

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INTRODUCTION

While Alwar was experiencing disturbances consequent upon differences between the Ruler and the ruled another sister Indian State, ruled by the nephew of the Ex-Maharaja of Alwar (the Late Ruler of Rampur, Sir Hamid Ali Khan and the Ex-Maharaja of Alwar being fast friends called each other as "brother" and the Ex-Maharaja of Alwar calls the present Ruler of Rampur as nephew) was seething with discontent.

Soon after his accession the young Ruler flushed with his illimitable powers and overflowing coffers began to ride roughshod over the feelings of his subjects. He had inherited the Stuart idea of the "Divine Right" of kings from his ancestors. The want pf proper education and age confirmed this belief unshakeably in his mind. In July 1933 when the old Colonel, Mahmud Shah D. I. G. Police-Jail, Excise, etc a devoted and faithful servant who had spent 38 years in the service of the State advised him to be considerate to his starving people and not be led away by the self interested and communally minded Revenue Minister, K. B. Abu Mohammad he turned round upon him in fury and cried "The State is exclusively mine. I can do whatever I like with it. It is no concern of the people if I order ten lakhs to be thrown away from the Treasury just now."

During the reign of three and a half years he wasted about two Crores on his personal pleasures and burdened the debt of Seventy-five lakhs more.

He dismissed the old and experienced State Ministers and other Subrdinate servants without any grounds and substituted for them men of his own choice and liking who were more fitted as geniel courtiers of a young prince than successful administrators and statesmen The ministers today with but few exceptions are a set of mere self interested exploiters.

His Highness by his personal interference with the Judiciary relegated it to the position of an engine of oppression headed by K. B. Masood-Ul-Hassan, his Judiicial Minister under whose supervision and direction the Police Suprintendant Saadat Ali Khan and City Inspector (Kotwal), Amjad Ali Khan fabricated false evidence against hundreds of innocent and loyal subjects whom Amjad Ali Khan, the Chief Migistrate un-scrupulously goaled and Yusuf Jamal the Jailor most a ruthlessly tortured.

In July 1932 things took a new turn and when State borrowed the services of Khan Bahadur Abu Mohammad P. C. S. from the U. P. Government for a period of two years in place of the popular and capable Revenue Minister Rai Bahadur B. C. Sharma of U. P. Civil Service. The new minister introduced the venom of communalism in the administration and the Government which the Ruler had based on fear and terror alone.

In May 1933 the intrigues of the Shia trio led by K. B. Abu Mohammad resulted in the resignation of another popular minister Mr. A. K. Pandey.

Henceforth the Abu Mohammad trio consisting of K. B. Abu Mohammad, the Revenue Minister, B. H. Zaidi the acting Chief Minister and Agha Taha Tabai Irani, the Religious Preceptor of His Highness was practically the master of the situation at the Rampur Court.

In July 1933 K. B. Abu Mohammad became so unpopular that the street boys hooted him as he rushed in his motor car and a

large number of anonymous posters and hand-bills criticising his policy as highly mischievous, bigotted and ruinous to the people and the Government were posted and circulated in the city. This was an expression of the mass hatred against the uppopular Minister. His Highness who was almost equally uppopular backed his minister by force and thus the Ruler and the Ruled came in conflict with each other.

Hundreds of arrests were made. The people cried for reform and their Government devoid of statesmanship surppressed them by giving bellyful of repression. A large section of the Indian press was bought off with the help of the State resources. It would either suppress news about Rampur altogether or would publish it with a view to eulogise the Ruler and his administration. While arrests of peaceful and innocent citizens were the order of the day in Rampur the Chief Minister of the State was issuing his communiques in the British Indian Press to the effect that quiet prevailed throughout the State.

The recent disturbances have kindled an interest among the Britlsh Indian public about Rampur. This small book is meant to give as far as possible a correct knowledge of the events that occurred at Rampur during the last few months and the causes that led to them. Written by one who was born and brought up at Rampur and has carefully and critically examined the present developments in that State in an impartial manner it is expected that the book will give satisfaction to all interested in Rampur affairs.

The administration of Rampur is so rotten and the in-equities and injustices done by His Highness during his short reign of three and a half years are so severe and numerous that a description of them is apt to make the reader think with the Rampur Government that the book is meant to decry or defame the Ruler of Rampur and his Government. Attacks on personalities and individuals have been carefully avoided and a criticism of

the Government ministers and other officials is given only in reference to their behaviour and policies in the administration.

The purpose of the author is nothing but to give publicity to the grievances of the Rampur people with a view to get them redressed and he will consider it as achieved if this small yet honest work has a salutary effect on the Rampur affairs and His Highness himself or with the help of the clever statesman His Excellency Sir Macolm Hailey, the Governor of U. P. corrects the wrongs done by him to his people in the past and establishes permanent peace by satisfying their legitimate demands.

Daryaganj,

Akbar Shah Khan.

DELHI, February 1934.

TRUTH ABOUT RAMPUR

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CHAPTER I

WASTES

Rampur is a small Indian State situated in the western part of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh called the Rohilkhund Division. It lies between the British Indian towns of Moradabad and Bareilly on the left bank of the river Kosi which separates it from the Moradabad district. The area is 892·54 Sq. Miles and the population according to the census of the year 1930 is 464919. The State is surrounded by the British Indian districts of Nainital in the North, Budaun and Bareilly in the south, Bareilly in the east and Moradabad in the west. The urban area is populated mostly with the Pathans who are naturally intelligent, enterprising and hardworking. They retain much of the strong physique of their ancestors and are generally fair in complexion and tall and stout in body though signs of degeneration and poverty are not wan--ting. The rural area is populated with people of different classes. The soil being fertile the chief occupation of the rural population is agriculture.

The miseries of the people under the present reign have passed all bounds. The interests of all sections and communities have been affected one way or the other. There is not a single subject of the State today who breathes the air of contentment and happiness or who feels his honour, life and property safe under the present administration.

His Late Highness Nawab Sir Hamid Ali Khan left his dear people contented and prosperous only a little more than three years ago. The deceased Ruler (May he rest in peace !) had all consideration and affection for his subjects who in return had an innate sense of loyalty for him that tradition had ingrained in their nature. He always considered the satisfaction and content-ment of his people as his foremost duty and carefully kept his administration separate from his personality. He had a team of devoted, experienced and statesman-like ministers who uninterrup-ted by any interference on the part of the Ruler successfully rolled the machinery of the administration with the greatest possi-ble amount of harmony and good-will in the Cabinet. The financial status of the State was sound and the economic condi-tion of the people satisfactory.

When His Late Highness breathed his last the entire popu-lation of Rampur was plunged into a deep mourning and his funeral procession was the grandest show of the peoples sorrow on the death of Ruler in Rampur. Such was the outburst of affection for the Ruler that the streets were blocked with the mourners.

The Late Nawab, like his predecessors on the throne of Rampur State, was aware and fully conscious of the history of Rampur, the treaty rights of the Rohillas and the agreements which he and his ancestors had made with the British Govern-ment to pay special consideration to their Rohilla Subjects who formed the bulk of the population in the State, and by dint of whose arms and valour the Rulers of Rampur as History shows won this Jagir.

As early as the year 1794 the principle that the Rohillas would have the exclusive right to be the custodians of admini-stration and Government of the State had been established. So much so that during the minority of Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan when Nawab Nasr Ullah Khan was made the regent it was

decided between the Rampur Government and the Nawab Wazir of Oudh that if the said regent would die or be removed otherwise, his place would be filled from among the Rohillas by the Nawab Wazir with the consent of the Hon'ble the East India Company. An Engagement of Guarantee to this effect was ratified at Fort William under the signatures of the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Baronet, the then Governor General of India with the seal of the Hon'ble the English East India Company on the 6th of March 1795. Article 5 of the said Engagement runs as follows:—

> 'When the Nabob Ahmad Ally Khan Bahadur shall arrive at the age of 21 the said Company agree that the Engagement of Guarantee shall be necessary and if (which God forbid) the Nabob Nasar Ullah Khan Bahadur shall die or, on any account, be removed from the office of guardian of the Nawab Ahmad Ally Khan Bahadur and Manager of the Jagir, the Nawab Wazir-ul-mumalik Ausuf Jah Bahadur shall, with the advice of the said Company, select a person from among the tribe of Rohillas and shall nominate such person to the said office."

At the time of his accession to the throne Nawab Ahmad Sayeed Khan made the following agreement with the representative of the British Government about his treatment of his people particularly the Rohillas.

> "Agreeably to the order of the Governor General, the Government of Rampur having devolved upon me, I therefore declare that all matters connected with my rule shall be conducted with a view to maintain justice; that all the Pathans and dependants shall live and be supported in the same way as hitherto, and by my conduct towards them I will enable them to live in peace and happiness; and with respect to the allowances of the family and the rest of my relations the same line of conduct shall be followed as has always been the case and nothing shall

be altered from my friendly and affectionate feelings towards the daughter and widow of the Late Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan on whom I settle the following allowances separately.'

(Sd) **Nawab Ahmad Sayeed Khan.**

Commissioner's Office,
Rohilkhund Division.
August 21, 1840

(Sd) **Francis Robinson,**
Off. Regent.

After Ahmad Sayeed Khan every Ruler upto the present day has signed an engagement of similar nature and purport and the British Government has ratified it. The Late Ruler too on his accession to the throne in the year 1896 signed an agreement which runs as follows:—

"Since I have been appointed by the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Counsil as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria Empress of India to succeed my father, Nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan, as Ruler of the Jagir of Rampur I hereby agree and attest by my seal that I will administer the affairs of the Jagir with justice and equity; that I will Govern the Afghans with consideration; that I will continue all the stipends and pensions sanctioned by my predecessors or by the Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces at th instance of the Council of Regency which was appointed during my minority; and that I will provide for the maintenance of all the family and dependants of my deceased father and grandfather.

Rampur.
1st of June 1896.

(Sd) **Hamid Ali Khan.**
Nawab of Rampur

His Late Highness died on the 21 st of June 1930 and was succeeded by his son His Highness Nawab Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, the present Ruler of Rampur. The Late Ruler left behind, to his son, a brimful treasury, an experienced and devoted

set of ministers and a loyal people, by no means a legacy of small value.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey the Governor of U. P. formally installed His Highness on the throne on the 27th of August 1930 and gave him such precious pieces of advice in his enlightened speech that had His Highness acted in accordance with them they would have proved assets to him of no less value than the entire fortunes, he had received from his kind father.

While presenting the Kharita on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy of India to His Highness, His Excellency the Governor of U. P. conveyed to him the sincere hope of the Viceroy of India that His Highness would achieve all success in the responsible task that lay before him and that he would be long spared to administer his State wisely for the benefit of those entrusted to his care.

His Excellency the Governor remarked in a prophetic tone,

> " I can assist you best by reminding you of some features of the future which lies before you and before your State if you will carry your imagination back to the conditions which prevailed in India when His Late Highness succeeded to the Masnad of his ancestors and compare them with the circumstances of the present day. You will best realize the nature of the features to which I refer, the changes which have, in the interval come upon the administration of the British India affecting so radically both the attitude of the Government towards the people and of the people towards the Government are bound to have an ever increasing reaction on the affairs of the Indian States."

While speaking of the future of the Indian States His Excellency proceeded:-

" Yet certainly the future will produce progressively insistent demands for many of those things which are held to be secured by systems administered in the spirit of popular Government. There will be a demand for fixed Codes of Law variable only after consultation with the representative bodies if not actually regulated by their vote, for Courts of Justice manned by an expert personnel removable only for definite misdemeanour, for administrative services carefully recruited and maintained on the condition which will secure standard of probity and impartiality, for taxation systematically graduate to meet capacity of different classes to bear the burden imposed on them, for avenues for the free expression of public opinion and for guarantees that the maximum available of the State resources shall be expended on the intellectual, physical and material advance of the people. If I say that this will be the demand, I must not be taken to mean that the Indian States are now necessarily deficient in meeting these requirements but admittedly there are differences in the standards which they adopt and if there are weak spots anywhere, the tendency will be for increasing lights to prey upon them "

Further, His excellency, shrewdly observed in regard to the future of the Indian State system :

" The permanence of the Indian State system like that of all Political institutions will depend in the long run on the degree of contentment and satisfaction which it can convey to those for whose benefit it must be held to exist and whatever may have been the case in the former times contentment and satisfaction will not now be attained unless the requirements can be met in some reasonable degree. There is in the Indian States an innate attachment to traditions and a deep-seated loyalty which burns like a religous flame round the person of the Ruler, a heaven-sent gift placed

in his hands for securing the happiness and maintaining the affection of the people.

"But in the days which are coming on us these will not avail him unless he can give proof of a serious desire to meet the demand dictated by a relief in the benefits which can be secured elsewhere by popular systems of Government."

About His Highness's reforms of administration His Excellency suggested:-

" And I suggest to you here that all advance of this kind can only be achieved by gradual steps if it is to be sure and well founded."

His Highness in his short speech said:-

" I am fully conscious of the grave responsibilities that lie before me. As a Ruler the welfare of my people shall be my special aim. Within the few short weeks that have elapsed, since I started on my new career, I have been endeavouring to re-model the entire administrative machinery of the State.

The entire Judiciary of the State has been reorganised. A High Court has been established and the posts of Judges and Magistrates have been filled by persons of integrity posessing high legal qualifications. I propose, God willing to introduce similar reforms in other departments of the State particularly in Revenue, Police and Finance. I hope to be able to obtain the services of an expert to overhaul the present revenue system and to improve the tract of land lying waste in the northern part of my territory with a view to make it attractive for colonization.

Sound finance is essential to the progress. I have considerably curtailed the expenses of my household depart-

ments in order that I may be able to provide adequate funds for works of improvements and public utility such as developments of Medical institutions, Agriculture, Commerce, Industries and expansion of Education. I take personal interest in my army and I shall not be happy till I have made it an efficient, mobile and effective force, to be used whenever occasion arises for the defence of the Empire and the safety of my own State."

His Highness also made an announcement that he had decided:-

" to intorduce a system of water-supply and drainage in Rampur City and to consider the desirability of adopting a pension or provident Fund System and of allowing an increase of pay to the public services of the State in the near future."

Both the speeches were as illuminating as the people expected. His Excellency's advice and His Highness's promises seemed to inaugurate an era of peace, prosperity, satisfaction, and contentment. The subjects hoped that their Ruler essentially a product of modern times would gradually modernise them and give them some measure of reform with a view to prepare them for Responsible Government while a number of the Indian States particularly those situated in the Southern part of our country had long ago realised the future demands of their public and reformed their systems of administration accordingly, the wishes of the Rampur people were not unreasonable.

But alas ! the noble and useful advice of Sir Malcolm Haily was ignored by His Highness all of whose promises have been respected in their breach. As soon as His Excellency turned his back after entrusting the care of more than half a million human beings to His Highness oppression severity, and injustices of the most inhuman type began to be excercised on the loyal subjects. His Highness's Government like an old man in a hurry, broke

every thing it came across. The Ruler began to ride rough shod over the sentiments of his subjects. Instead of any construction he began destruction of every thing that came in his way, regardless of the traditions and feelings of the people. Whim became the leading principle of his Government and his will was the law for his subjects. His Highness used his despotic powers for the ruin of his people and today his Government embodies all the vices of autocracy.

In utter disregard of his responsibilities as a ruler who had to carry on a Government he began squandering the treasury. He made a number of travels to Calcutta, Dehli, Mussorie etc. in pursuit of personal pleasures. When he travelled in State and pomp he had the whole paraphernalia of a Mogul prince with him. His ministers instead of supervising the work of their depart--ments in Rampur accompanied him as his courtiers and mates--in-revelry. His long special train was crowded with his favourites, house-hold members and servants both male and female.

Every year in summer His Highness went uphills, to Mussorie, stayed there for months and lacs were spent on balls, dances. entertainments, costly purchases for his favourites and other pursuites of pleasure. Those few ministers who used to be left behind in Rampur, because by their age or seriousness of temper and mind they could not be happy companions to His Highness were put to tremendous worry being called up every now and then to Mussorie by means of telephonic messages. Never mind if the Government incurred high and unnecessary expenses in the constant shifting of the ministers and the departmental staff, His Highness' passion for undoing the business of his Government must be satisfied.

While all the other Governments the world over were struck hard by a world-wide economic depression and busied themselves in thinking out means of curtailing their expenses during the last few years that of His Highness had unnecessarily demolished a

block of the "Khas Bagh" palace, a splendid piece of architecture built by His late Highness and highly praised by the distinguished visitors to the State including His Excellency Sir William Marris some time the governor of United Provinces. His Highness planned a new construction in its place and spent about seventy two lakhs on it, in total disregard of the fact that the annual income of the State at this time was hardly fifty lakhs.

His Highness launched another costly scheme to keep the Khas Bagh palace artificially cool in summer and hot in winter. The daily expenses of this scheme are estimated to be Rs. 800/-.

Throughout these three and a half years every wasteful and expensive scheme has appealed to his imagination and he has spent money like water totally forgetful of his Governor friend's advice on his coronation day that:-

> "There will be a demand for the guarantees that the maximum available of the state resources shall be expended on the intellectual, physical, and material advancement of the people."

The idea that the entire state income was personal and should be spent as his humour dictated has always been in the forefront of his mind. While thousands of deserving servants could hardly live a hand to mouth life he was lavishing by thousands on his family and Court favourites. He ordered the following increments and stipends for his relations on the 26 th. of August 1930 (State Gazette dt. 26-8-30)

1. Hozoor Alia (mother) will get Rs 5000/-p. m. instead of Rs 2000/. she has been getting so far.

2. Shahzadi Begum (sister) will get Rs 500/ instead of Rs 250/. Another order issued only two days after, on the 28 th. of August 1930. (State Gazette 29-8-30) runs as follows:—

1. Daroga Chhammi Begum and Kallan Begum (female attendants in the palace) are given an increment of Rs. 50/- p. m. each.

2. Her Highness will hence forward get Rs. 4000/- p. m. instead of Rs. 2000/- p. m.

3. The State debt of Rs. 2000/- standing in the name of Manzoor Hasan Khansama (an attendant) is remitted.

Hardly three days after he records about his sister's food allowance on the 1st. of Sept. 1930, (State Gazette of 8-9-30.)

"Shahzadi Begum will get Rs. 800/- p. m. instead of Rs. 300/-".

Three days hence on the 4th. of September 30 (State Gazette 8-9-30.) he issues an order about the stipends of his mother's relatives as follows:—

1. Akkan Begum, Affan Begum, Mohabbat Begum, Najjan Begum, Zakkan Begum will get each Rs. 50/- p. m.

2. Each of the four daughters of Mohabbat Begum will get Rs. 25/- p. m.

3. Akkan Begum's daughter Razia Begum will get Rs. 25/- p. m.

4. Sarwari and Abbasi will get Rs. 25/ p. m. each.

5. Imdadulla Khan Subedar pensioner of Rs. 15/- p. m. will get Rs. 50/ p. m.

6. Inayet Husain Khan will get Rs. 40/- p. m. and a sub-inspectorship of Police.

7. Hashmat Ali Khan will get Rs. 50/- p. m.

8. Each of the five children of Sahabzadi Sikander Jahan will get Rs. 20/ p. m.

9. Seven other relatives of the mother will get Rs. 15/- p. m.

His Highness went on giving promotions and increments to these close and distant relatives by fits and starts completely regardless of his budget or the income of the State while thou--sands of his poor subjects could hardly afford to get their coarse bread. The abovementioned list of stipend-holders was flooded by new entries and fresh promotions. He ordered on the 18th. of Dec. 1831 (State G. 19-12-31.)

1. Imdadulla Khan will get from November 1st. 1931 Rs. 100/- p. m. instead of Rs. 50/ p. m.

2. Mohammed Hasan Khan will get Rs. 35/- p. m. as incre--ment and will receive from November 1st. 1931 Rs. 50/- p. m. instead of Rs. 15/- p. m.

3. Akkan Begum, Affan Begum, Mohabbat Begum are granted each an increment of Rs. 50/- p. m. each of them will get Rs. 100/- p. m. with effect from the 1st. November 1931. On the same day he makes the following fresh additions to the list of the family stipend-holders by an order which runs as follows "Hazoor Alia's below mentioned relatives will get allowances mentioned against their names:

1.	Sahabzada Mohammed Raza Khan Bahadaur	Rs. 50/-p. m.
2.	S. Mohammed Husain Khan Bahadur	Rs. 50/-p. m.
3.	Mohammed Hasan Khan	Rs. 15/-p. m.
4.	Chanda Piare Khan	Rs. 15/-p. m.
5.	Becha Khan	Rs. 15/-p. m.
6.	Mohammed Husain Khan	do
7.	Nemat Mian	do
8.	Sahabzadi Kheto Begum	do
9.	Sahabzadi Kishwari Begum	do
10.	Amjadi Begum	do
11.	Anwari Begum	do
12.	Salamat Begum	do
13.	Amanat Begum	do
		do

14.	Nizamuddin Khan	Rs. 25/-p. m.
15.	Rahmat Ali Khan	do
16.	Fida Husain Khan	do

The above-mentioned stipends are granted with effect from 1-11-31." (State G. 19-12-31.)

It is noteworthy that all these increments and push stipends were granted on the 18th. of December 1931 while the payment was ordered with effect from 1-11-31.

The above-mentioned orders of His Highness are given here only to serve as a specimen of His Highness's tendency to lavish treasury on the house-hold independent of any principle what-soever. The names given here are of the members of his mother's family alone. All these stipend-holders were created by His Highness after his accession.

They had no connection whatsoever with the ruling family of Rampur so far. The long list of the stipend-holders of the families of the previous Rulers which consumes lakhs annually remains apart. It is difficult to State correctly in statistics the definite amount that went to His Highness's family in the shape of gratuities and stipends for the State treasury records are in-accessible to the subjects and the details of expenditure are not published.

His Highness has been equally generous to the court favourites who apart from getting fat salaries out of all proportion to their services and qualifications have got a lion's share of the State treasury in the form of cash gratuities and villages. In numerous cases they have obtained debts from the State treasury and got them remitted any evening His Highness was found in a kind mood. They have time out of number got villages in lease on privileged conditions from His Highness and got the arears of demand (Malguzari) remitted. In an order issued on the 16th. of August 1930 (State Gazette 29-8-30) His Highness remitted

Rs. 12877-4-0. to his khansamas Abul Hasan etc, and gave them the village Dhakka Hajinagar with the concession in the state demand that they should get Rs. 200/-P. M. from its income. Two days later as shown already, one of these same Khansamas had been remitted a state debt of Rs. 2000/-.

On the 15 th. September 1930 His Highness ordered that the following three villages be given to his three peshkars (readers) with a concession in the State demand of Rs, 500/- per village and without any advance money as security (The Security in advance being the rule in the State Rervenue department.)

1. Shaukat Ali Khan	Bheetargaon
2. Syed Shaukat Ali	Milak Mundi
3. Zaheerul Hasan	Bans Nagli

Again, only a month after, on, the 18-10-31. (State Gazette 21-10-31)

H. H. ordered that the following villages be given to the favourites by remitting the amount offered by bidders in the public auction and shown below:—

1. Mandhauli and Chandpura to Mumtaz Ali Khan, a courtier who played cards with His Highness with a remission of Rs. 1600/-
2. Faizulla Nagar and Lalpur to Major A. Karim Khan A. D. C. with a remission of Rs. 1115/-
3. Aghapur to Monan Khan s/o foster mother of His Highness with a remission of Rs, 1300/-
4. Naogawan to Makhan Lal, Naib Mirmunshi to H. H. with a remission of Rs. 1525/-
5. Pajawa to Asghar Ali Khan Naib Sarishtedar with a remission of Rs. 1490/-

Only three days after this order His Highness ordered about one of these same villages (State Gazette, 24-10-31.)

"Because Mumtaz Ali Khan's brother is to be married to the daughter of Hashmat Ali Khan (His Highness's mother's brother-in-law) Rs. 100/- p. m. be reduced from the State demand of the village Mandhaoli for the expenses of the couple."

A royal order, issued on the 18th of May 1931 (S. G. 1-6-31) reads:—"We remit the state debt standing in the name of Syed Bashir Husain Zaidi, House-hold minister." This debt amounted to Rs. 10,000 and had been borrowed by the said minister from the state treasury. Another order, issued on 18-4-32 (state gazette 23-4-32) runs as follows:—"The Chief medical officer took a debt of Rs. 10,000 from the treasury on 7-11-31 which he used to pay in the instalments of Rs. 600 p. m. The rest of this debt is remitted." According to the order itself the remainder of the debt amounted to Rs. 7000/.

The very nature of these orders shows that these favours were being rained on the courtiers and favourites in season, and out of season, and in total disregard of the budget, and that His Highness ruled according to his fancy, his unprincipledness being the only guiding principle of his administration.

To satisfy his favouritism His Highness created numerous sinecures from time to time and went even to the extent of appointing his favourites to the administrative posts of the highest responsibility in his Government. He has created a top-heavy and expensive system of administration over and above his personal extravagances. A mention of this system of administration will be made elsewhere.

It is of little use to discuss the so called State budget that His Highness annually sanctions for the upkeep of his administration, for that budget is on paper only and His Highness feels himself as free about his expenses as his fancy, which is the leading principle of his administration. The services of an experienced and capable officer have been obtained by His Highness for the

finance department, but no amount of ability and efficiency of the Finance minister has been of help to the financial system of the State, in view of the illimitable capacity of His Highness to spend. A thousand dismissals, appointments, and grants are made in the year and changes in the annual budget are made accordingly. In view of such a confusing muddle the work of Finance Department becomes highly perplexing and difficult.

A look at the State budget for 1930-31 shows that although the estimate of the State income for the year was Rs. 4965631, the actual budget of expenses, passed by His Highness, was Rs. 5064475. The budget was divided into Ordinary and Extraordinary Rs 360000 was kept in the Extraordinary section which was completely meant to be replaced by for the personal expenses of His High-ness and comprised of items like His Highness's travels to Dehli, Lucknow, Mussorie, and other Indian States, entertainments of guests, pictures, saloon etc. Out of the Ordinary budget, which was Rs. 4704475, Rs. 1462220 were meant for the personal expenses of His Highness and were to be spent on stables, cigarettes, kitchens, betle-leaf Department etc. Thus the entire personal budget, out of the annual state budget for 1930-31, amounted to Rs. 18,22,220. The British crown is being maintained at the expense of about 50th per cent of the National Budget. In a striking contrast to this personal expense the money, consecreted for the education of the whole State, was the poor sum of Rs. 115303 which is nearly 1/50 of the state budget and 1/12 of that meant for the expenses of His Highness alone.

In Sept. 1932, when the petty servants of the State were dismissed in thousands and a general cut of 10% in the salaries of the state servants was announced, His Highness allowed a budget of Rs. 552455 to be spent in the short space of seven months by his House-hold minister while the contemptible grant for the education of his half a million people was odly Rs. 57,701. His passion for launching grand, though unnecessary, schemes in the P. W. D. had even in these hard times set apart the monstrous

sum of Rs. 497397 for that department. When H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad visited the State in February 1932 for eight hours H. H. spent no less than Rs. 1,01,091.

Again in April 1933 while His Highness was sanctioning his budget for 1933-34 he set apart for his personal expenses the huge sum of Rs. 1328911 out of a budget of Rs. 3979121. For the education of his subjects only the poor sum of Rs. 1,20,311 was granted for twelve months. In July 1931 he held a fair in his Khusro Bagh palace. Preparations on a huge scale were made to make this fair an unparalleled success in the history of Rampur. Vast stores that His Highness's father had bequeathed to him were spent away. The cost of this personal pleasure alone is estimated to have been more than half a million.

The result of these three years and a half of wild extravagance is that the State has lost its financial status. The hoards that His Highness received in patrimony from his deceased father have all been wasted away and the coffers of the State that he found over-flowing in 1930 when he came to the throne, are now lying empty. Rs. 50,00,000 of railway compensation that were a State deposit with the British Government have been received back and squandered away. His Highness's total waste of these three and a half years amounts to two crores from the money left by his father in addition to the lacs he took annually from the income of the State.

While the State is burdened with a debt of Rs. 75,00,000 another fifty lakhs are needed to clear the standing liabilities. The treasury is empty and the day seems to be not far off when the State may not be able to pay even the salary of the so-called public servant. And all this His Highness has done inspite of his solemn promises to his subjects in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of U, P. and a number ot other distinguished guests:-

" Sound finance is essential to · the progress. have considerably curtailed the expenses of my House-hol department in order that I may be able to provic adequate funds for works of improvements and public utili such as development of medical institutions, agricultur. commerce, industries and expansion of education."

The one necessary effect of this tremendous waste was His Highness could not fulfill any of the promises made by to his people. He announced in his coronation day speech he had decided to:-

" Introduce system of water supply and drainag in Rampur city and to consider the desirability of adoptin a pension or provident fund system and of allowing a increase of pay to the public servants of the State near future."

All that his subjects know of the fulfilment of these pron are a number of His Highness's orders demanding the submi of schemes from his ministers. He ordered his judicial min and the Chief minister to submit the schemes of Compu Primary Education and pensions and grade lists respectivel early as the 23 rd of July 1930. (Gazette 28-7-30.)

Again on the 25 th of May 1933 reminding his ministe his previous orders about the preparation and submission of sche he asks his Home minister to submit the schemes of w supply, drainage intermediate college, and compulsary Prin Education. And his Finance Minister to present a draft of schemes of grade list and pensions (Gazette 1-6-31.)

On other various occasions he promised to give meta roads, new buildings for two of his Tehsils free medical aic the State servants, railway line to the suburbs, brick made thac to the tenants and numerous other works of public utility

so far none of these pious wishes and solemn promises have materialised.

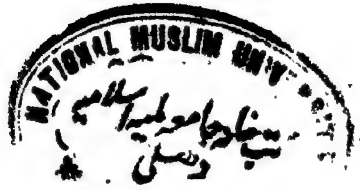
When H. E. The Viceroy of India visited the State in March 1933 His Highness said:-

> "To Commemorate Your Excellency's visit I pro-pose, with your Excellency's permission, to associate Your Excellency's name with a new school and the Ramganga bridge, which is to be one of the largest road bridges in India. I trust these will be ready within two years, so that I may have the privilege of asking Your Excellency to honour us with a visit to perform their opening ceremony. I would also like Your Excellency to ask Lady Willingdon's permission for me to give her name to the new Hospital, park, and public Library and also New Market which I propose to build for my subjects."

His subjects have heard or seen nothing of these grand schemes so far though about a year has rolled away.

His Highness could not curtail his abnormally high personal expenditure and confine himself within a fixed budget. Conse-quently it was practically impossible for him to spend anything on works of public utility. Some of his schemes were actually launched but none could be completed. A small railway line was spread for some miles in the suburban area about a year ago but nobody has ever seen an engine or a train running along it. It remains a clumsy and half finished work–a callous waste of the tax-payers money.

On the 28th of September 1930 he gazetted an order that the medical staff should administer to the needs of the public servants without any compensation but because the head of the Medical Department is a favourite and an agreeable courtier of his the order was never obeyed by the staff of the Medical Department. A Lady Doctor was actually seen bandying words

with a High Court Judge for a special payment of fee because she had been called at a rather inconvenient hour. The responsibilities of Rulers are much graver and greater than those of individuals. In an autocratic form of Government the king or the prince is himself the embodiment of Government and all authority and must never break his pledged words. The non-fulfilment of His Highness's promises considerably damaged the amount of confidence placed in him by his people. His subjects knew that while no want of money was being felt in employing dancing boys and girls, giving grand banquets, costly dinners etc. there was no money in the so-called pub.ic treasury for works of the taxpayers utility.

CHAPTER II

MONETARY CRAZE

After interference with personal liberty and physical tortures of innocent people the most hated action that a government can do and that His Highness the Ruler of Rampur has done with impunity are the confiscation of private property and the imposition of an unbearable taxation. But His Highness, whom the legacy of a replete treasury bequeathed by his deceased father had made a spend-thrift must find out means to recoup the empty treasury and provide himself with money enough to indulge in his pleasures to which he had by now become accustomed. The efforts that were made by him from time to time to refill his empty treasury were in utter disregard of his "illustrious friend" Sir Malcolm Hailey's advice that :—

> "there will be a demand for taxation systematically graduate to meet the capacity of different classes to bear the burden imposed on them."

The primary and fundamental duties of every Government are to safeguard the life, honour, and property of its subjects. Property of individuals should be always held sacred by the Government which is also responsible for upholding its sanctity against all other individual and collective attacks. His Highness by a stroke of his pen confiscated private property of his people to the value of about thirty lakhs. This arbitrariness of his

ruined numerous families particularly of the Rohillas and reduced a large number of his sucjects to poverty and starvation. The solemn promises of every ruler of Rampur at the time of acce--ssion that he would treat the Rohillas with consideration were never a matter of moment to His Highness. His confiscations consisted of villages, groves, houses, cash etc. which had been in the possession of the present owners for generations. In many cases the property since it was given by the State to the first donees had changed many hands through sale-deeds or inheri--tance. e. g. Ajitpur village of which a sale-deed had been executed by the State in the reign of the late Ruler for a consideration of two lakhs of rupees and among the attesting witnesses was the Political Agent himself. This village alone is worth more than two lakhs now and supported a family of about two hundred persons who have been left to starve. Some of these villages e. g. Duganpur had been in the possession of the present owners or their ancestors for the last two hundred years and their income was the only support of numerous orphans and widows.

Apart from justice which is the mainstay of every govenrnment His Highness's craze for money proved too strong even for mercy. Nothing can prevail upon his love for money. He was in his summer quarters at Mussorie in August 1931 when the lists of these villages and landholders were submitted to him. A deputa--tion of the unfortunate owners (Moafidars) ran uphills to plead and entreat but no amount of cringing and craving could move His Highness from his desasterous purpose for he was badly in need of money having wasted lakhs on his fancy fair in Khusro Bagh palace hardly a month back. He issued an order, confisca--ting the following property, on the 14th. of August 1931. In the order he argued that the lands he was confiscating had not been granted by his predecessors for any "specially important services," and that it was not binding on him "to respect and preserve the grants' made by his predecessors unless "they be of some specially important nature." He promised in the same order that the income

of these 18 confiscated properties "would be spent on the amelio-ration and comfort of the public." That His Highness was confiscating all this property to meet his personal expenses and was not at all serious about the welfare of his people is amply proved by the fact that he never consecrated the returns of this property for the works of the pubiic utility in accordance with his promise. His promise was meant only to disasociate the active sympathy of the general public of Rampur from the victims of his order.

The list of the property cenfiscated by the above-said order is as follow:—

No.	Village	Tahsil	Owner's name
1.	Mazra saidhu	Tanda	Abdul Razaque and others
2.	Ajitpur and Saeednager	Huzoor	Md. Hanif Khan
3.	Bheetargaon, Darabnager Milaknaqi, Nawadin Mahal Kashi Nath with Miscelaneous Dhanaili Sharqi	Milak and Swar	Tanwir khan
4.	Senjni nankar	Huzoor	Sherzaman Khan
5.	Ajitpur, Saeednagar Tikatgunj, Pasiapura,	Huzoor	Late Janabe Alia
6.	Chakshadi Nagar, Saeednagar	Huzoor	Banne Khan
7.	Bheetargaon	Shahabad	Mansoor Jamadar
8.	Mandayan Nader Bagh	Huzoor	Capt. Shahamatullah Khan
9.	Bamanpuri	do	K. B. Baqar Ali Khan
10.	Ghatampur	do	Anganlal
11.	Chamravva	do	Imdad Husain and others
12.	Shadinagar Patti Chhote, Mandayan Nader Bagh	do	S. Mustufa Ali Khan
13.	Saeed Nagar both patties	do	Nathoomal

No.	Village	Tahsil	Owner's name
14.	Benazirpura	do	Niaz Ali
15.	Saidnagar	do	Benarsidas
16.	Thoter	do	Capt. Ahmed Shah K
17.	Nagalia	Milak	Mehdi Ali Khan
18.	Chawkhandi	Tanda	Hasan Raza Khan

The following is another list of properties confiscated by Highness on various other occasions.

No.	Village	Property	Owner's name
1.	Mandayan Nadir Bagh	grove	Hameedulzafar Khan
2.	do	grove	Hadi Hasan Khan
3.	do	do	Mohd. Ahmed Minai
4.	do	Kothi and grove	Col. Fatehyab Khar
5.	do	do	Col. Saeedullah Khe
6.	Senjni nankar	grove	Col. Mohd. Ali
7.	Bagi	Banglow and grove	Col. Md. Ali
8.	Ghatampur	do	S. Qudrat Ali Khe
9.	Wazirgunj	village	Mobarak Ali Khan
10.	Ajitpur and Saeed Nagar	grove	Hanif Khan
11.	Shadinager	banglow and grove	Col. Saeedullah Khan
12.	Tira	do	Mehrban Khan
13.	Singra	grove and land	do
14.	Duganpur	do	Shahzade Mian
15.	Naya Gaon	grove	Tanwir Khan
16.	Swar Khas	do	Md. Jan, Ahmed Sh
17.	Jalafnagla	do	do

Most of this property had been granted by the late rulers Rampur as a compensation for solid and meritorious service

subjects of the State. In the above-mentioned list no. 4 Senjni Nankar had been granted to Sher Zaman, the late Sessions Judge of Rampur who had ceaselessly and faithfully served the State, since the days of the regency of General Azamuddin Khan a brilliant record of about forty years of very valuable service. But to His Highness all the services to the State were not of "special importance." These whole-sale confiscations of private property must shatter all confidence of the people in the Ruler and his government.

Not satisfied with this alone His Highness confiscated a number of political pensions and thus added the wide spread economic distress and unemployment of his people while every other government was trying its level best to meet the embarasing and difficult problem of unemployment. An instance would show how well-earned were these pensions. Sher Zaman Khan, the above mentioned Sessions Judge, in recognition of certain spe--cially important services to the government during the reign of the late Ruler, got a pension of Rs. 300/- p. m. The pen--sion was to go to his heirs after him. His Highness stopped this pension by means of a verbal order to his Finance Minister. There were no written orders from anybody and yet the old and half-blind Judge's sons knocked at different offices at the end of the month for the money. The treasury would not make the payment as usual, nor would the officers and clerks tell them the reason. His Highness was approached by one of the old Judge's sons to whom he boldly said that he had not stopped the pension at all. Why and how it was stopped is a mystery to the people of Rampur uptill today. Such confiscations had a very harmful effect on the moral calibre of his own servants.

Confiscation was not limited to political pensions and landed property alone: it involved cash and houses tco. The house of S. Mahmood Ali Khan, the present Diwan of Baoni State and the ex-Home Minister of Rampur, forfeited to the State when he left Rampur. Rs. 20,000, his cash security for his villages, a deposit

in the State treasury, was also confiscated. His house has b given to the State Girls School. When S. Sharafat Yar Khan the State about two years ago his houses too were taken po -ssion of by the State. One of them was temporarily turned judicial jail for the politicals. All the houses of S. Sharafat Khan have been recently sold away by the State in a pu auction. There have been numerous other houses which ' been confiscated by His Highness during these three a half years.

All this time His Highness was being advised by a set ministers whose sole object was to exploit the resources of State in their own interests. Intrigues and counter-intrigues w on in the cabinet. Sahabzade Sir Abdul Samad Khan C. I. E. trusted and experienced Chief Minister of the State had all control of the situation. He may have been a g administrator and statesman but certainly he was not and co not be a successful courtier to the young Ruler and son-in-l Rank communalism entered into the cabinet. R. B., B. C. Shai of the United Provinces Civil Service, whose services had b borrowed from the Provincial Government dragged on n reluctantly for a year and then left the State in disgust fo man of principles, sound morality, and intelligence was out harmony with his colleagues and surroundings at the Ram Court. He could not be a successful courtier and an intere: intriguer being one of the very capable Officers in U. P. C Service. Like a true consciencious servant of the Bri Government he choose to forego his deputation allowance of seve hundred because His Highness would refuse to utilise his br and experience for the good of the State. He has been one the most popular ministers in Rampur. He was succeeded the Revenue Departement by K. B. Abu Mohammed of Provin. Service. After all His Highness had become successful in get the man he sought. The new minister, very shrewdly, reali the unprincipled nature of the absolute autocratic governmen

His Highness. Only a week after his assumption of the charge of the State Revenue Department he muttered "everybody here tries to win the good-will of His Highness rather than to please his officers by means of honest service." The lesson learnt by this experienced Khan Bahadur, within a few days of his arrival at Rampur, was never lost on him. He showed an amazing capacity of conforming and adjusting to the environments of the court of an Indian Prince. Why should he not avail of the chaotic conditions that prevailed in the State? He speedily increased his influence on the young Ruler by becoming a plea--sing courtier inspite of his old age, and formed a clique of his own consisting of Mr. B. H. Zaidi, the young and promising Chief Minister, and Agha Tabatabai, the religious preceptor of His Highness. Shiaism became the tie of this tripple alliance and to advance the interests of the Shia community, if possible by creating a colony of the Shias in this State of the Rohillas, essentially a Sunni people, was adopted as a goal by the Allies. Religious feelings of His Highness, who professed Shia creed himself, should be exploited. It was obvious that these Shia proclivities of His Highness's Government. and the influx of the Shia brothers from Amroha, Muzaffaranagar, Agra, Lucknow etc, followed by special privileges and State patronage was sooner or later bound to raise a cry from the Hindu and Sunni public of the State. But the trio was prepared to suppress it and crush the law-abiding and loyal people by rousing the religious feeling of the young and inexperienced Ruler. This would strengthen their own position too in the Court for the bonds of narrow--minded communalism are still very strong in the East.

Within the short space of a few months K. B. Abu Mohamm--ed created a marvellous personal influence at the Court, and then began to take an undue advantage of it. He was quite in harmony with his master as far as the policy of the Ruler towards the ruled was concerned. Money to the last pie should be extracted from the Sunni and Hindu subjects by hook or by

crook. Their sentiments of loyalty and traditional affection for their Ruler and the terror struck by his high-handed and despotic Government in their hearts would keep the servile spirit of the people in check.

For a very long time past the State had been following the "Mustajiri" or the "bidding system" in the Revenue Department. State villages were given in lease by a public auction for terms of ten to fifteen years to the highest bidd:rs. The system was undoubtedly out-of-date and more ruinous to the lease-holders than to the State and needed a change. The new Revenue Minister having prepared an ugly and hazy scheme of a "direct system" in April 1933 introduced it in about half of the villages of the entire State. The new system in itself could not and did not evoke opposition from the subjects. The way it was introduced has been widely protested against because it involved a breach of contract on the part of the State. The lease-holders argued, and rightly too, that the State could take back its villages from them only after the expiry of the present leases. But the Revenue Minister and His Highness could not resist the temptation of seizing the standing harvest or the Rabi crop of 1340 F. which was the best crop of these several years and rightly belonged to the lease-holders. That it was the grossest breach of contract to which the State was solemnly pledged as a party, was a matter of no consideration either to the Ruler or to his Minister. The order of the confiscation of more than four hundred villages was issued all of a sudden on one fine morning in April 1933 and the officers of the Revenue Department were ordered by the Minister to dispossess the lease-holders immediately. No account was taken even of the fact that most of these lease-holders had paid a lump-sum to the State as Nazrana (a payment for contract) for their villages. Not content with this alone, the Revenue Minister began to extract the arears of revenue from the dispossessed lease-holders with special harshness while they, in their own turn, were

practically unable to realise their arears of rent from the tenantry, estimated to be about several lakhs. Committee after committee has been appointed to clear these accounts but to no result. No relief has come to these nearly two hundred heart-hit middle class families of the State so far, for the numbers of all State-appointed committee in the present system of Government work with the instinct, "Everything for the Government, and nothing for the people," The British Government never even thought of changing the "Permanent Settlement" created by one of their Governors-General in Bengal inspite of the heavy losses it sustained, because of that system-the only consideration being its respect for the sanctity of contract. The Rampur Durbar never felt itself bound to any contract in which it entered as a party with its own subjects. His Highness who had to find money somehow or other, could not be led away by anything like respect for his pledges.

In these three years he also tried to dispense with the services of numerous Rampur men and thus have some saving. The axe fell mostly on the petty servants. The higher servants escaped dismissals for he either knew them personally or was accessible to them through other sources. The lower servants suffered the pangs of retrenchment and reduction while the courtiers were being given speedy promotions and rich gifts. The fat cows were eating the lean. It is difficult to state definitely the statistics of those who were dismissed from the State service in the pious name of retrenchment alone, because of the chaotic condition of the administration and its records. But roughly estimated the number of Rampur men, thus thrown out of employment, is over three thousand. They are mostly the Rohillas whom the Nawabs of Rampur have always promised to treat with special consideration in their repeated Treaties and Engagements with the British Government. This dismissal of more than three thousand reduced nearly twelve thousand to starvation, there being no industry or commerce whatsoever in

Rampur. His Highness never realised that it was the primary duty of the government to reduce unemployment in the State. Exceptions were made in the reduction scheme as in all others, and very often the axing of a score was meant to make provision for some favourite of the Ruler or of one of his ministers. His Highness's subjects suffered all this injustice and inequality without a murmur. Thousands were compelled to leave the State and settled in British India or in other Indian States. Most of them may still be seen wandering about in search of daily bread in different parts of the country.

In the budget of 1932-33 he ordered a cut of 10% in the salaries of his servants. The cut was called a ten percent cut but some lost twenty percent (e. g. Qamaryar Khan an Ilakedar at Bilaspur lost Rs. 5 from his salary of Rs. 25/-p. m.) while others lost even as much as half of their salary. Only a few days after the announcement of the cut orders began to appear in the State Gazette making exemptions in cases of the well-paid favourite servants e. g, Mumtaz Alli Khan Tahsildar. Almost all the high officials who were personally in touch with the Court were exempted. The highly paid ministry a cut from whose salary could really mean a saving was exempted with but few exceptions. The petty servants suffered to feed the already well-fed higher and His Highness's passion for pleasures.

This wide-spread reduction in number and salaries of the servants fell heavy on the people because they knew that the saving thereby made was not to set the financial position of the State right but to be wasted unnecessarily in accordance with the dictates of their Ruler's fancy.

These were the methods of curtailing expenditure. Avenues for increasing the income of the State had yet to be found out. His Highness turned his attention to taxation. He little remembered Sir Malcolm Hailey's golden advice that:-

"There will be a demand for taxation systematically graduate to meet the capacity of different classes to bear the burden imposed on them."

A large number of monopolies were created and the ministers were busy thinking out means to extract money from the p ople regardless of their paying capacity.

Monopolies like those of kerosene oil and suger-cane pressers (Kolhoos) were created. The nature of these monopolies may be realised by one instance alone. The State owned suger-cane pressers were given to the contractors on a monstrous sum of more than ten thousand and it was made compulsory for the tenants to crush their suger-cane with these crushers even if they had their own. The contractor was authorised to extract the sum of Rs. 20/- per crusher annually. It was one of the most unjust monopolies that the present Revenue Minster created and was very much hated by the tenants. He could get a crusher on a much lower sum from any other place but the monopoly forbade him to do so. He had a crusher of his own yet he had to pay the sum to the monopolist.

His Highness's govenment went on increasing the burden of the tax-payer out of all proportion to his powers of paying. Care was never taken to develop the material resources of the people. Duties on almost all the imports and exports were increased and the list of the taxed commodities swelled day by day.

On the 27-3-32 His Highness inposed a duty of four pies per rupee on Jute. He had already imposed an equal sum on Babar and Munjh. Taxes were imposed on almost every petty necessity of life. An export duty is now levied on mangoes and an import duty within the State on cotton and sugar-cane. By an order gazetted on the 27th. of May 33 His Highness increased duties on the following articles.

Articles	duty levied so far	duty to be levied now.
1. Pedlary	5 pies	6 pies
2. Cement	do	do
3. Lime	do	9 pies
4. Khilzat	do	6 pies
5. Fruit	6 pies	12 pies
6. Gota	do	8 pies
7. Cigarettes and Cigars	8 pies	9 pies
8. Tobacco	8 pies	9 pies
9. Oils and Scents	9 pies	12 pies
10. Silk cloth	6 pies	9 pies
11. Cotton export	4 pies	8 pies
12 Tasar cloth	4 pies	6 pies
13. Fuel wood	15 pies per cart	30 pies
14. Crushed tobacco	one rupee per palla	1/8/-
15. Betle leaf	12 as per maund	14 as.
16. Moong phali oil	30 pies per maund	48 pies

In the same table are included some other fresh duties. The total increase in the income of the municipality by this one order was Rs. 14121. In the last three years new taxes have been imposed on numerous commodities while the material and economic condition of the people has considerably deteriorated. To put up with the expenses of the administration every Government must levy taxes on its people but all taxation must be "systematically graduate to meet the capacity" of the tax-payer to bear the burden imposed on him. His Highness's Government was sapping the paying and producing strength of its subjects on the one hand and increasing taxation on the other. Even the starving pauper who brings a bundle of dry sticks after a whole days labour to sell it for fuel in the market must pay a tax to the State treasury.

CHAPTER III

STAR-CHAMBER JUSTICE

The bloodiest chapter in the history of about three and a half years administration of His Highness is that of law and justice. It is here that the worst and most heinous phases of his mal--administration can be seen.

His Highness with his usual destructive instincts careless of all traditional affection of the people for the laws that had so far governed them embarked on a scheme of unnecessary legislation. With this object in view he constituted a Legislative Committee including the three judges of his newly-established High Court, his Judicial minister, Special magistrate Amjad Ali Khan and a practitioner of the Rampur bar. This committee was formed by the order of His Highness dated the 7th of September 1930. A change in the laws which governed the people and are so closely connected with their very life no sane government would effect in haste and precipitation without due regard to the religion, tradi--tions, and the social conditions. Once more in utter forgetfulness of His Excellency's timely prophecy that:—

> "There will be a demand for fixed codes of law variable only after consultation with representative bodies, if not actually regulated by their votes."

This legislative committee, a creation of His Highness's fancy went hurriedly through the business of law-making and scores of laws were framed within the amazingly short period of a few months. Muslim law by which the people were governed for a very long time (Rampur being essentially a Muslim state) was unnecessarily subjected to radical changes inspite of the fact that it made ample provision for every kind of exigency. Its successful practice in Rampur for these so many years and the satisfaction of those who were governed by it, is the most convincing proof of its efficiency and comprehensiveness. Most of this legislation was aimed either to increase the material resources of the government to the detriment of the public, or to strengthen its hands with a view to crush all the spirit of self-reliance in the people and thus incapacitate them for raising any cry against the oppression which His Highness's Government was carrying on in the form of a daily increasing taxation and all-round confiscation of private property.

The Indian Penal Code, the achievement of Lord Macaulay, hitherto the criminal law of Rampur was ruthlessly disfigured with the changes necessary to give more powers of torture to the magistrates, who danced to the gestures of their all-powerfull master and his police. This comprehensive book was now named the Rampur Penal Code to add to the lustre of the Ruler and his State. It is a miracle that this big book of law was prepared in a few days by the Legislative Committee guided by K. B. Masoodul Hasan, the Judicial minister.

Five out of the six members of this Committee were State servants. The sixth Alaul Haque; a legal practitioner was awarded with a magistracy soon after. He now holds the coveted position of the civil judge of Rampur. The Special magistrate, Amjad Ali Khan, another member of this committee has been made a Chief magistrate (a position equivalent to that of a district magistrate in British India) with a fat salary and the highly

envied privilege of frequent dinners at His Highness's table. Both of these members have no legal qualifications whatsoever.

The nature of this wild legislation may be realised by only a few instances. On the 31st of September 1932 a Wakf Act was passed and was later on amended. By means of this act the State fixd 3% on a property yielding up to Rs. 500/- as its own share, Those yielding an income of more than Rs. 500/- had to pay 2% to the State treasury. There was a wild cry from all quarters against this law for the State levied a tax even on the property endowed for charitable purposes. But no heed was paid to it.

The new laws were unbearable on the criminal side. Section 323 I. P. C. which provides for slight hurt was made a cognizable and an uncompoundable offence. It gave very wide scope to the police for its excesses and the people have actually groaned under its effects. Offences under section 323 I. P. C. are a common place every where, especially in India where millions are still uneducated and illiterate and a sudden exchange of hot words between two parties may result any time in fisticuff blows and a scuffle. The offence under this section is a personal injury of a slight nature and it is why it has been made compoundable and incognizable in the Indian Penal Code. For law after all is not meant to increase the difficulties of the people and promote litigation but to ensure peace and safe--guard rights.

Early in his reign His Highness made section 323 I. P. C. cognizable and on a complaint from the police that the magistrates let off the accused if the parties got reconciled he ordered on the 10 th. of November 1931 that no compromise by the parties in the abovementioned section could be accepted without the consent of the trying magistrate (State Gazette 11-11-31). As early as November 6 th. 1930 His Highness had instrucetd his judiciary by means of a confidential circular order that the accused

challaned by the police under section 323 should be impriso rather than punished with fine and that a compromise of parties in the cases under the same section should not accepted. Frequency of occurrence of such cases was mad pretext for this order which runs as follows:—

"In the town and the suburbs cases under section 323 I. P. C. are occurring in large numbers. It is necessary to stop them, for although the cases under this section are petty yet they become serious on some occasions. The courts let away the accused on a compromise being filed or punish them with fine. Thus the accused do not get sufficient punishment and repeat the crime. In future the courts should accept compromises in such cases with scarcity and should award the punishment of imprisonment instead of fine. When this is done in ten or twenty cases the crime will abate and the criminals will get admonished. The order to go to the Chief Minister for execution confidentially."

Imtiaz Ali Khan, the Deputy Magistrate of Shahabad Parg was harshly scolded by His Highness on the verbal complaint sub-inspector of the local Police station that the said magistr used to take the liberty of accepting compromises in cases un section 323 I. P. C. The order referred to above and issued 10-11-31 was renewed for a year more on the 5 th. of March 1. (State Gazette 11-3-33.) The result of these orders is t no magistrate can dare to discharge or acquit an accused cha -ned by the police under section 323 I. P. C. and nume innocent persons have been sentenced to long terms of rigo imprisonments under the said section about whom the findi of the courts would have been quite the reverse had they b allowed their own discretion and independence.

Undue harshness and unprincipledness the two promin features of His Highness's Government are no where so cle

visible as in the administration of justice. His orders some of which have been gazetted completely expose the spirit of his rule.

It seemed as if he were ruling over the ferocious and hardy people of the North Western frontier province of India who have little respect for law and established authority. An order issued on the 14th. of May 1932 and gazetted on the same date makes it compulsory to obtain a licence even for axe, lance, iron covered lathi, lohangi (a stick with iron covered corners as supplied to the village watchmen in British India) thick lathi. aid de polo, and straight bladed knife of more than three inches length. That not a single act of violence has been committed by people inspite of the daily attacks of the Government of His Highness on the honour, life, and property of the people prove indubitably their law abiding and tame nature. There was absolutely no justification for this extra ordinary harshness of laws.

When in 1927 in the lifetime of his late Highness a few departments of the State including the police were placed under the present ruler who was then heir-apparent, with a view to give him some training in the administrative work, he introduced so much harshness that the people actually groaned under his administration. He roughly handled the responsible and tried officers of his father and promulgated stringent and highly inconvenient orders for the people. As a consequence His late Highness had to take back all administrative work from him.

He ordered on the assumption of royal powers on the 5th of May 1932. (State Gazette May 7 of 1932.)

> "We ordered that nobody should come out of doors after 11 P. M. without a lamp in the time of heir-apparentship. We renewed the order in 1931. We again order that the rule must be obeyed. The Supritendent of

Police and the city Inspector (Kotwal) are responsible. The trespassers should be prosecuted under section 188 I. P. C."

Rampur already a place of paupers was made poorer by hin There are more than three thousand families which can n(afford to keep more than one single lamp in the house and one from the family takes it away while going out on business a night the whole family will have to pass the time in darknes In view of the fact that the main roads in the city have bee electrified since the time of His late Highness there remair no necessity for such a preposterous law except that (extending the powers of the police over the peaceful and po: citizens. It can not be a convincing argument that suc orders prevent the occurrence of crimes for that is achieve only by reducing unemployment and improving the moral of th people by the extension of education both of which His Highness government never cared to undertake. His Highness rathe accentuated the question of unemployment by his whole-sa dismissals and confiscations.

His Highness issued orders at random and his orders are th law of the State. The violation of every one of his orders is t be treated as a case u/s 188 I. P. C. In the British Governmer aud every where else where the Indian Penal Code is in vogu section 188 I. P. C. is meant to protect the temporary orders (the magistrate only. In Rampur a cart driver too if he drives t his right is prosecuted under section 188 I. P. C. No where i India has the above-mentioned section been made so extensi\ and comprehensive. There are numerous gazetted orders of H Highness concerning every department of his people's life which the trespassers are ordered to be prosecuted u/s 188 I. C. This all has been done obviously to widen the powers of th police over the peaceful citizens.

Neither dces His Highnes nor his Judicial minister realise tl magnitude of the people's distress by this kind of oppressive law

An order has been issued that the licences of the State should at the beginning of every month bring their arms to the police station for inspection. Many of the elite of the city and a large number of the gentry have to parade every month in the central police station (Kotwali) and other local police stations with their arms in their hands and have to wait there long hours for the signatures of the sub-inspector. The order become a nuisance and the licencees are preferring to forego their licences rather than to undertake their monthly humiliation.

By these orders and many others of the like the supremacy of the police has been established not on the people alone but also on the courts of justice. His Highness's Judicial Minister at once an Inspector General of police, the head of Judiciary and a member of the Judicial Committee (a body a kin to the King's Privy Council in England) cleverly managed to keep the courts in bondage to the police officials. It was ordered that if the Magistrate discharged the accused in any case challaned by the police the papers of the case must go to the Judicial Minister with the Magistrate's seperate report showing causes of the discharge before their being shelved in the State Criminal Records Office. There are numerous such orders of His Highness and his Judical Minister gazetted and otherwise which tend to show that State was being admintsterd through the police which held the judiciary in complete subjection. On the 12th. of March 1932 His Highness while ordering the release of five prisoners on the occasion of his son's birthday proceeds:-

> "They will be put before the Chief Magistrate and asked to give a personal bond and their history sheets will be opened by the police."

The order was Gazetted on the 18 th. of March 1932. These prisoners had been convicted under different sections of the I. P. C. such as 302, 304 etc. They were not rogues (bad charactors) and their bonds and history sheets in the police were only to subject them to the constant harassment of the police.

Another order of His Highness issued on the 18 th. of Ap
1932 (State gazette 23rd. April 32) runs as follows:—

" When a prisoner is to be released on the expiry of his term of imprisonment the jailor will inform the police twenty four hours before his actual release. If a prisoner is discharged from the court or released on a personal bond or security the court also will inform the superintendent of police so that if the prisoner or the accused is a bad charactor or habitual offender the police may guard him. "

Such orders were obviously meant to increase the poli
powers.

Thousands of innocent persons have been challaned by t
police and the courts have convicted them to R. I. during the
three and a half years. A large number of them were prosecut
under section 110 Cr. P. C. and awarded rigorous imprisonme
It is an established principle of criminal law that unless a pers
has repeatedly been, involved in criminal cases involving mo
turpitude and acquitted for want of convincing evidence, report
against by the complainants or actually convicted in cases inv
-ving property and thus become notorious as a dangerous crimin
there can be no question of a prosecution under section 110. C
P. C. which is meant only for the habitual thieves etc. In the
cases there were no reports, no previous suspicions, no acquitta
but all the same the poor citizens were prosecuted under secti
110 and convicted by the magistrates without any exception.

This policy of a rule by means of the police naturally broug
to the front a number of police officials who rose rapidly in t
good books of his Highness and came to wield an unbound
personal influence on him. Along them was one Saadat A
Khan, who in the short period of a little over two years w

raised to the position of Superintendent of Police of the whole State from that of a sub-Inspector. He carried out the orders of His Highness to the last word and personally investigated and challaned a large number of innocent officials and the gentry and got them convicted to rigorous imprisonment by the courts of justice which were thoroughly subordinated to him. He was a true agent of His Highness's harshness and the public as well as the Magistrates and the Judges trembled at his very name. Very few of the cases challaned by the police have been discharged or acquitted by the courts during the present regime and the excesses of the police have devastated both the urban and the rural area. This superintendent of police was merely a sub-inspector when His Highness came to the throne in June 1930. He was raised to the status of inspector and appointed city kotwal by an order of His Highness issued only two days after his accession on the 23rd. of June 1930 (State gazette 30-6-30). Hardly a month has passed when he has given an increment in his monthly salary of Rs. 60/-(State gazette 21-7-30.) Every department of the State felt the iron touch of this all powerful Police Superintendent. He was all this time flooding the jail with innoceut people. He was appointed to make enquiries concerning the executive departments and responsible executive officers. His appointment to make enquiry about any executive officer was a bad omen and his findings were always against the man into whose case he enquired while the punishment awarded by His Highness on his report was exemplary. An instance would show in what spirit he worked and what effect he had on the courts and on His Highness. As a city Kotwal he reported. " The reader-in-chief of the Chief Magistrate's court Mr. Sultan Hasan Khan at the time of the filing of the petition on behalf of the accused under sections 127, 297, 14/325 I. P. C. spoke to the accused in a way which aroused suspision of partiality. There is however no proof of bribe actually having been given." His Highness ordered the dismissal of the said reader-in-chief on this report (State Gazette 6-12-30.)

6

Another instance would prove how responsible executive office were subordinated to the police and mercilessly dismissed from servic on no fault. The same city kotwal reported to His Highne about Mr. Latifuzzaman, Naib Tahsildar of Tahsil Tanda (a pla by no means in the jurisdiction of city katwal) that the loc people complained against the said Naib Tahsildar. The N Tahsildar was forthwith dismissed (State Gazette 13-12-30.)

On the 10th. of November 1931 Saadat Ali Khan w rewarded by a promotion in rank and pay. He was made th Deputy Superintendent of Police and given an increment of R 45/-P. M. in his salary. A month after on the 27 th. Decemb 1931 he was raised to the position of the Superintendent police. All these favours were being showered on him for h creating a reign of terror by supplying the State jail with innoce and peaceful subjects of His Highness dubbed by the police eith as bad characters or as politicals. The magistrates were silent carrying out the wishes of His Highness to their best. A few them who murmured against the royal interference into the busine of the courts sufferred direct consequences. On 7 th. November 19 Chaudhri Sharfulzaman, Bar-at-law the Chief Magistrate acquitte one Mohammed Husain Khan who had been challaned by the polic before him under s ction 110 Cr. P. C. The police was after th accused soon after the acquittal but he immediately left the Sta territory for good and settled in British India. The said Magi trate was severely scolded by His Highness for his independen of judgement in the presence of the Judicial Minister, Superi -tendent of police and a number of other courtiers. This Mag -trate who would not countenance interference with the cou was compelled to resign his post and leave the State within tw months of the above-mentioned incident. His Highness g himself relieved of this turbulent servant by accepting h resignation on the 6th of Jannary 1932.

Mahmood Shah Khan B. A. LL. B. the Sessions Judge w another member of the State judiciary who would stick dogged

to the independence of the court. He was consequently dismissed from State service on the 23rd of January 1932.(State Gazette 30-1-32) for releasing an accused on bail. This accused had been convicted under section 110 Cr. P. C. and had been ordered by the magistrate to be bound down for a certain period. On filing the appeal he applied to be released on bail till the decision of his appeal and this application was accepted by the court. As a matter of fact the conviction meant the release of the accused on bail and thus the judge had done nothing beyond what the magistrate had ordered. This order of the judge was not only ignored by the executive but the judge himself was reported against and dismissed. He was reinstated a little after on the 25th. of January 1932 on the recommendation of Sir Abdul Samad Khan the Chief Minister. In the order of his reinstatement His Highness emphasised the idea that all the servants of the State should consider themselves as his personal servants and as such execute his will passively and silently. The theory propounded in this order means that His Highness's judges are appointed and must remain in their places during good pleasure of the Ruler and not during good behaviour. A little after the dismissal of this sessions judge for having taken the liberty of accepting the bail application of the accused a confidential order was issued by His Highness to the courts through K. B. Masoodul Hasan, his Judicial Minister, prohibiting the magistrates and the judges from accepting the bail applications of the accused. The order is dated 24-2-1932 and has not been gazetted. The copy of it sent to Mahmood Shah Khan the above mentioned Sessions Judge reads :—

> " According to the order of His Highness dated 23-2-1932 the Sessions Judge is informed that often the courts release the accused on bail. This behaviour of theirs is not desirable that the cases should be thus released generally. The accused become bold by being released on bail and crimes cannot be stopped completely. The Sessions

Judge's attention is therefore drawn to this fact and this order is given to him confidentially. Other judicial officers have also been informed by means of seperate orders."

(Signed) MASOODUL HASAN.

The Magistrates and Judges who faithfully carried out the royal behests at the expense of conscience flourished like the above mentioned Sadat Ali Khan S. P. Among them one Amjad Ali Khan is worthy of special note. An ordinary clerk in an office with a poor salary of about Rs. 15/- per month and later on a legal practitioner at the Rampur bar, with no legal qualifications whatsoever, he was made a special Magistrate and given second class powers within a month of His Highness's accession to the throne. (State Gazette 21-7-30.) On the 7 th. of September 1930, further honours were bestowed on him by his appointment as a member of the Legislative Committee (State Gazette 8-9-30.) Within the next few months he was made temporarily the Chief Magistrate of the State (State Gazette 31-1-31.)

On 18-2-1931 when there was a fresh shuffling of posts and he had to revert to his Special Magistracy His Highness compensated him with an increment of Rs. 50/- p. m. in his salary and first class powers. His Highness also expressed his satisfaction and pleasure with his work. (State Gazette 18-2-31) He was shortly afterwards created City Magistrate and on the dismissal of Chaudhri Sharfulzaman, the above mentioned Chief Magistrate was appointed in his place by an order of His Highness issued on the 6th of January 1932.

All the cases of those who incurred the displeasure of His Highness or of his favourites were sent to him for trial. He always found the accused guilty in these utterly false and police-concocted cases and punished the innocent people for long terms of rigorous imprisonment without feeling the pangs of conscience in the least. He had secret directions from His Highness making

terms of imprisonment definite in all such cases. In the inary cases too he has seldom acquitted or discharged the used, thus embodying in himself the true spirit of his al master. Some of His Highness's orders to him in specific es have been gazetted. They go to show how he was made engine of oppression and an instrument of torture for the l innocent subjects. He and Saadat Ali Khan are the two ite officials whose very names are a terror to the people. The rt of this magistrate today is called a place of injustice l tyranny rather than of justice.

He was given special powers under section 30 Cr. P. C. enever any special case was tried by him. The accused con-cted by him in these cases were debarred from the right of peal to the sessions for Mohmood Shah Khan the Sessions ge would persist in maintaining a high ideal of probity, partiality, and uprightness so necessary to a law court. An er of His Highness dated 17-12-31 runs as follows. "To try gang of thieves arrested by the state police recently powers 30 Cr. P. C. are given to Amjad Ali Khan magistrate. The peal against his judgement will lie direct to the High Court." other order of a similar nature runs as follow: "Amjad Ali an City Magistrate is given powers under section 30 Cr. P. C. ich he can use in general cases for hearing and decision" ate Gazette 13-2-32.)

On the 10th of May 1933 His Highness ordered "S. 337 A P. C provides that the case in which the magistrate promises don to one of the accused and makes him an approver will be tried by him, but will be committed to the court of the sions. The section is amended to the extent that it will have bearing on the magistrate who has been granted powers u/s Cr. P. C." In this order the *word* magistrate is a synonym *Amjad Ali Khan* for powers u/s 30 Cr. P. C. were always nted to him and not to any other magistrate. On this very e His Highness issued another order which reads "Amjad

Ali Khan, Chief Magistrate is hereby given powers under section 30 Cr. P. C. permanently" Both these orders have been published in the State Gazette of the 13th May 1933.

On the 23-1-1932 while on the one hand His Highness was writing the order of the dismissal of Mahmood Shah Khan, Sessions Judge for accepting bail of an accused appellant till the decision of his appeal on the other he was issuing another order which runs as follows:—

> " We express our sense of pleasure on the services rendered by Amjad Ali Khan, City Magistrate. He des-patches business entrusted to him diligently. He decided a few cases with great ability recently. He is given an increment of Rs. 50/-P. M. in his monthly salary".

What sort of judicial officers such orders would produce may be left to the imagination of the reader himself.

In connection with another case under section 161 I. P. C. started against an Excise Inspector His Highness orders on 3-11-1932 only a week after the increment of Rs. 50/ in the salary of the above mentioned magistrate:-

> "Police will challan this case in the court of the Chief Magistrate. The said court will award full punishment provi-ded by the section 161 I. P. C. to the accused. The Judge-ment of the Chief Magistrate will be final in this case."

The order has been published in the State Gazette dated 6-2-1932. This order of His Highness is itself a proof of how the courts, specially that of the Chief Magistrate Amjad Ali Khan have been given definite punishments to the innocent people by the orders of His Highness. The order leaves no discretion to the Magistrate to discharge or acquit the accused in case no case is made out against him. If there was no question of the Magistrate's weighing the evidence of the prosecution against

the accused, and the court had to convict him in every case the trial itself becomes a mockery and farce. In this twentieth cen-tury nowhere in the world can there be found an instance of a government tampering with justice so shamelessly and unscrupulously.

Mr. Moinuddin Ansari, Bar-at-law, a justice of the High Court finding himself unable to put up with such arbitrary orders interfering with the courts left the State in disgust and saved his conscience. It is practically impossible for any impartial judicial officer to maintain his position for any considerable period in the system that His Highness created. This way of maintaining and running the judiciary is in a striking contrast to the words of His Excellency the Governor of the Uuited provinces. "There will be a demand for courts of justice manned by an expert per-sonnel removable only for definite misdemeanour" and His Highness's assurence to His Excellency". The entire judiciary of the State has been reorganised. The High Court has been established and the posts of judges and magistrates have been filled by persons of integrity possessing high legal qualifications. The persons of high legal qualifications Messrs. Sharfulzaman Moinuddin Ansari Mahmood Shah Khan etc, have left the State service. Messrs. Amjad Ali Khan, Fyaz Ali Khan, and Alaul Haque, none of whom possess any legal qualifications whatsoever are occupying their places and murdering justice instead of imparting it even-handed. They are being bestowed high honours for their ignoble services. Amjad Ali Khan the Chief Magistrate has been given a fine State car to ride and the most coveted privilege of a military guard posted at his residence. There are plenty of cases in which false evidence has been coined against individuals most of them respectable people and the accused have been involved by the police in false cases at the instance of the Ruler or his ministers. The dis-pleasure of His Highness is a curse for his people which is difficult to imagine for those who are not in the know of things.

Police, law courts, and the jail, all are meant to work venge on the innocent and the loyal sbujects instead of safeguar their life, honour, and property.

Cases of maltreatment and fabrication of false evidence, a view to justify the imprisonment of loyal and innocent sub are so numerous that they would fill a separate volume would be however interesting to show some of them here.

1. Achhejan Mian an old and devoted servant of the S on whom high honours had been bestowed by the rulers Rampur and who was higly esteemed by the public was pu fetters because some of his servants had come to blows with ce refractory tenants of his village. In this regard His Highn order dated 29-10-1932 (State Gazette 31-10-31) runs as follo

> "The tenants of Karanpur village complained abou beating of one Budhi s/o Moti by Achhejan, Puttan Kha and the case should be immediately challaned to the cour Amjad Ali Khan Magistrate will quickly decide the case.

"The last sentence of this order is obviously a ge to the trying Magistrate which is worthy of note. this order this respectable servant of the State wh considered as one of the elite of the city was challaned 325 I. P. C. by the police in the Court of Amjad Khan who awarded him 2 years R. I. Achhejan's case undefended by any counsel and the only statement he in the Court was that he craved mercy from His High The court was open and the complainant ought to run to any of them for justice. The order of His Higl about the case means that the accused were doomed b their trial. 2. Baijnath alias Lachhoo, a dancing boy in the employ, for reasons of his own wanted to resign the state ser With that idea he left the State and sought protection in British Territory. All this time his family was residing in

State. His uncle Ramadutta was compelled by His Highness to file a criminal case u/s 420 I. P, C. (an offence in which the accused could be extradited from the British territory) against the said Baijnath. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused who was thus compelled to return to the State and join the State service. An application for pardon was taken from him and His Highness's order on it runs as follows:-

> "Lachhoo applies that he had left the State because he had a quarrel with his uncle. The quarrel has now been patched up and Baijnath has come into the State again. He has written a bond also that he would not leave State service and would render his services with loyalty. The family of Baijnath is an old salt eater of the State. His uncle and elder brother too are State servants. Binda Din too was a State servant. We forgive him and reinstate him in the Arbabenishat (music department) on a salary of Rs. 100/ per month."

If Baijnath had not preferred State service and returned to Rampur he would have certainly ended by an entry into the gates of the Rampur prison. The case u/s 420 I. P. C. that had been filed against him in his absence vanished soon after his return into the State as if it were by a magic wand.

3. Sahabzada Capt. Ahmedulla Khan, the brother-in-law of His Highness soon after the latter's accession to the throne, on some domestic differences between the brother and the sister, was in a most insulting fashion locked up in the lines, charged for culpable homicide and sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. His wife after seeking refuge in the British territory has published a detailed statement of her woes in which she says: " My husband was thrown into a military lock up while I was shut up in the fort. My husband was falsely accused of firing at the troops; some of whom had artificial scratches made on their bodies, and he was thus unjustly convicted of culpable

homicide and sentenced to 14 years' R. I. Following upon this my husband's brother wrote all these real facts and incidents to their Excellencies the Governor of U. P. and the Viceroy of India" etc. (The Princely India 15-10-33.)

Both princess Moazzamul-Nisa and her husband Ahmedulla Khan His Highness's brother-in-law are now refugees in the British territory. This case also was undefended for the accused knew that his fate was sealed and no amount of legal advice and argumentation would save him.

4. Elyas Mohammed Khan, an Excise Inspector and a resident of Khurja was a member of a respectable family. He served the State for a long time with loyalty and integrity. On a report from the police His Highness gave the following orders.

> " We saw these papers. It is a case of bribery which the police is investigating. One Nizamuddin of Bareilly came to Rampur. He was searched at the railway station. Nothing incriminating was found on his person. Elyas Mohammed Khan Inspector chhunnoo Khan and Ahmed Nabi Khan constables threatened him aud extracted Rs. 20/- from him as a bribe. The investigation proves that all the three accepted bribe. We issue the following orders:-
>
> (a) All the three servants should be dismissed from the State service.
>
> (b) The deputy Superintendent of Police should keep all these three under police custody and challan them under section 161, I. P. C. with a strong evidence.
>
> (c) The Public Prosecutor and the Court Inspector will appear on behalf of the prosecution in this case.
>
> (d) The Police will challan their case in the court of the Chief Magistrate. The said court will award full

sentence provided by the section 161 I. P. C. to the accused. The judgement of the Chief Magistrate will be final in this case.

This order of His Highness shows how the court has been fixed by him as well as the punishment for the accused. The case is to be challaned in the court of the Chief Magistrate who is no other than Amjad Ali Khan. After this order was issued no court could possibly let the accused go unpunished. Their fate was sealed by this order before trial. The trial in the court of law is absolutely useless in view of such orders.

5. In the month of August 1931 the servants of the State Press murmured against the shortness of their allownces. Their complaints being ignored by their officers they gave up work. His Highness instead of listening to their grievances and redressing them ordered.

> "Of the strikers of the press the leaders should be awarded six months imprisonment each. The rest should be dismissed." (State Gazette 5-9-31)

6. A large number of innocent and law abiding people were arrested and challaned u/s 401 I. P. C. by the police. A gang case was started against them and the Chief Magistrate Amjad Ali Khan was given powers under section 30 Cr. P. C. to try them while the famous Delhi barrister Mr. Asaf Ali was engaged to appear on behalf of the prosecution. They were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of terms ranging from 4 to 7 years They are all rotting in the State jail without knowing their crimes while numerous of their family members are wailing behind. All of these were challaned by Saadat Ali Khan S. P. and convicted by Amjad Ali Khan Magistrate. Their names and respective terms are as follows:—

a. Ram Lal — 7 years
b. Syed Shazade Mian — 7 years

c. Hashmat Khan	7 years
d. Ishtiak Khan	7 years
e. Dula Khan	7 years
d, Syed Husain	7 years
e. Durga Singh	7 years
f. Chhunnoo Khan	5 years
g. Ghulam Qadir Khan	5 years
h. Dula Khan	5 years
i. Piare Khan	5 years
j. Aziz Khan	5 years
k. Inayatullah	5 years
1. Maddan Khan	5 years
n. Abdul Majid Khan	4 years
m. Behari Singh	Do
o. Babu Singh	Do
p. Shiama	Do
q. Sattar	Co
r. Maqsood Ali	Do

7. In August 1933 His Highness got displeased with his wife, a dancing girl, on some domestic affair. The wife may have suffered penalties for it but the most merciless thing was to send her uncle and other female relatives to the jail. Shabban Khan, her uncle, Piarey Khan, her brother, Mashshan Jan, her mother, and Haideri Jan her grand-mother were all convicted under the Fort Act and sentenced to six months R. I. each. Their case was tried by Amjad Ali Khan the Chief Magistrate. They did not know what was their crime the punishment of which they were suffering. They had an absolutely undefended case.

8. Saiyed Tajammul Husain, a Karinda in the State-owned-village Mankara, Tahsil Belaspur, reported in summer

st that he suspected some embezzlement in the State share : the grain. It was his duty as a servant to report all cases which he suspected mischief. He suspected one Sardar Husain of atore, Bijnore District, (a Karinda in the same village) of having ommitted embezzlement. It was with purely honest intentions iat he made the report to his officers in the Revenue Department. he man against whom Saiyed Tajammul Husain showed the ispicion was a favourite of the Revenue Minister, K. B. Abu lohammad, and had been appointed by him in the State. He was Shia by creed. The communally-minded Revenue Minister ould not tolerate any word against a Shia. He appointed two ibordinates of his, Syed Nasir Husain and Abbas Zaidi, to enquire to the matter. The result of the enquiry was a pre-arranged 'fair. Inspite of the fact that there was plenty of evidence to prove ie embezzlement the finding of the enquiry committee was that the :port had been made by the said Saiyed Tajammul Husain with bad itentions and that there were no grounds for it. A case under :ction 182 I. P. C. was framed against him. He saved himself y migrating from the State and seeking refuge in the British 'erritory. After his escape his name was included in another se under sections 124A/ 120B in which had been entangled umerous respectable persons of the city.

9. The bigotted Revenue minister who has become successful i colouring the Ruler with his own communalism with a view crush the Sunni subjects of His Highness and help the spread f disaffection added to the number of the false cases considerably.

In July 1933 Mazhar Ali Khan and Khadim Ali Khan two f the very capable loyal servants of the State who were 'ahsildars in the Revenue Department were arrested by the olice. Both of them had been also Second Class Magistrates, t class Assistant Collectors and Senior Munsifs, in the tate. Abu Mohammad would not tolerate their just-iindedness and pro-Rampuri policy. Complaints against their eneral behaviour from the Revenue Minister resulted in the

fabrication of cases under section 161 I. P. C. against them. They remained in the police custody for a long time without knowing their guilt. Of them Mazhar Ali Khan was once called in the presence of His Highness and asked whether he had given some information about the State affairs to the princely India, a Delhi weekly paper. On his refusal he was sent back to the Police custody with a severe reprimand. The section under which they were being prosecuted was bailable but they were not questioned about bail at all and were sent straightaway to the jail where they were put in fetters. After some time they were let off on a heavy bail and were prosecuted in the court of the Chief Magistrate, Amjad Ali Khan. The services of Mr. Asaf Ali the Delhi Barrister, a congress leader of repute and a Champion of Indian Independence who has unfurled the Congress flag many a times in the capital of India, were hired by the State to help the prosecution of these two officers of high position and respectable families. The cases were incognizable but were tried as cognizable. The fellow criminals in the cases were made to appear as witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, a pardon having been granted to them by His Highness already. Stories were coined of a long time past to charge them of the heinous crime of bribery. The accused being certain of their fate did not engage any counsel and would not cross-question the prosecution evidence. After some time when they began questioning the prosecution witnesses at the instance of the court. The flimsy evidence against them which had been concocted by the Police was smashed. On being cross-examined by Mazhar Ali Khan one of the prosecution witnesses replied that he used to be kept under Police custody in the Central Police Station (Kotwali) and used to be brought to the court to bear evidence under the pressure and in company of the Police constables.

• The prosecution evidence having been torn to shreds by these accused who were educated men and had themselves been Magistrates they were released on offering apologies while at the

same time their relatives were bound over in writing that they (accused) would not do anything against His Highness's Government. His Highness gazetted an order withdrawing the false cases pending against them in the court of the same Magistrate, Amjad Ali Khan. In this order he said that the charges have been proved against the accused while even the prosecution evidence had not yet become complete when a written apology was extorted from them.

10. Hamid Shah, son of Col. Mahmud Shah D. I. G. Police etc. comes of a leading and respected Saiyed family of Rampur. After accomplishing his oriental studies in the educational centres like Lahore and Lucknow he was appointed, at the age of about 22 a Naib Tehsildar in the State. In the reign of His present Highness the then Revenue Minister Abdul Majid Khan C. I. E. reccommended a Tehsildarship for him which he was given in recognition of honest and loyal services.

K. B. Abu Mohammad, the successor of Rai Bahadur Brij Chandra Sharma, made a scheme of overhauling the Revenue Department in which none of the people of Rampur found a place. The communally minded Minister had decided by times to make the State a colony of the Shias and if necessary to push his anti Sunni and anti-Rampuri policy by force as we have seen above. He as the head of the Revenue Depart-ment began to discourage the Rampuri Tehsildars by an indifferent and shabby treatment so that they should be compelled to resign themselves. But on their persistance in service he began creating pretext for their dismissals and if possible for imprisonments also.

Hamid Shah had always been patronised by His Highness and his services had always been praised by the State Revenue Department When His Highness inspected the Tehsil of Bilaspur he wrote about Hamid Shah, "Hamid Shah, Tehsildar Bilaspur is a capable man. He performs his duties diligently. He should try to gather more experience."

There being some muddle in the State Colonization Dep
-ment registers at Bilaspur, Hamid Shah, who had only a sh
time back assumed the charge of the Tahsil, requested
Minister to help him to set things right. This honest request
a subordinate was not responded to, probably intentionally. In
meanwhile one Rashid Ali whom the Nainital district admin
-ration had dismissed from service because of some very seri
false representations made by him was appointed a Naib Tahsi
by the Revenue Minister at Bilaspur and the colonization w
was not entrusted to his care. He was given defir
directions by the Minister to prepare something enou
to involve Hamid Shah into trouble. This v
successfully done. The records of the oldest times w
scrutinised and Hamid Shah was held responsible for the mista
made by his predecessors, in the same Tehsil. The report v
made by the intriguing Revenue Minister to His Highness t
a commission of enquiry should be appointed on Hamid Sh
But His Highness being not prepared to go to that extent
Minister had to modify his report and content himself w
Hamid Shah's dismissal only which was acceeded to. This hap
-ned on the 4th of February 1933.

The Revenue Minister was all this while making dismiss
of Rampuri servants right and left. In total disregard of t
sentiments and rights of the people whom the minister came
help he began to work havoc on them. In the court room of
Tahsildar at Bilaspur he enquired about the Ilaqedars of t
Irrigation Department by calling them dacoits and thieves. T
disgraceful behaviour with the servants of the State and th
wholesale dismissals as well as an ill-treatment of the gene
public made the Minister the most unpopular man in Ramp
Even the small children in the streets had his name on th
tongues and expressed their hatred of him as they played.

In July 1933 the wide spread unpopularity of the sa
Minister found expression in a series of anonymous posters a

hand-bills criticising his ruinous policy and his contemtuous and shabby treatment of the Rampur public. Some of these posters contained rejoinders to the insulting remarks uttered by him about Rampur public on various occasions and attacked his character too. The people read these posters with great. interest. The police were meanwhile busy making investigations. When the fourth of these posters was circulated a number of respectable citizens were arrested and locked up in the police custody. After some time they were shifted to the mysterious cells of the Fort where they were placed under strong Police and Military guards. Among them was Saiyed Hamid Shah. These arrests were made on the 14th of July 1933 and consisted of 7 men. On the 17th of July 1933 Saiyed Hamid Shah was sent to the jail as a political prisoner without any court order or charges against him, except a suspicion that he had a hand in the circulation of the anonymous posters and handbills, against the Revenue Minister. On the 23rd of July 1933 at about 12 P. M. His Highness himself went to the jail and compelled Hamid Shah to make a comfession. The next day that same Superintendent of Police Saadat Ali Khan visited the jail and wrote out a lengthy statement on behalf of Saiyed Hamid Shah as it suited the Police requirements. His Highness visited the jail a little after and asked him to change his statement before the Magistrate who would be sent to him for the purpose. On the 25th of January 1933 Hamid Shah and one Ahmad Raza Khan who too had been put in fetters on being suspected of being at the back of the anti-Abu Mohammad movement were transferred to the solitary cells inside the jail, where they remained till the 5th of August 1933, on which date they were transferred to Sahibzade Sharafat Yar Khan's house which had been confiscated by the state amative back. Numerous persons of position and status had been a month in the meanwhile to satiate the fiery spirit of His Highness's favourite minister. All these men were closed behind the prison bars and nobody outside knew how they were being dealt with. They were not accessible at all-not even to their own kith and

kin. In their solitary confinements they were being tortured numerous ways so as to extort confessions from them. Some them were not allowed to sleep for as many as three days nights at a stretch and were half-crazy, while others w pinched in their breasts by the Police constables. The son Amjad Ali Khan Magistrate, a constable in the State Po proved worthy of his father and was prominent among torturers of these innocent and helpless people who resig themselves to their God. Some of these innocent men made f confessions to avoid physical pains. After a lengthy confinen without trial, five of them namely Saiyed Hamid Shah, Ah Raza Khan, Ghulam Dastgir Khan, Saiyed Ahmad Nabi Samiullah Khan were sorted by the Police for prosecution u sections 124 A/ 120 B I. P. C. while Sheikh Abdul Wa Siddiqi and Saiyed Ahmad Ali were forced to bear evidence behalf of prosecution as approvers. The rest were let of furnishing big securities for good behaviour in future. case too was challaned before the notorious Magistrate, An Ali Khan by the heartless Superintendant of Police Saadat Khan in the discharge of whose duties concience could n interfere. One of these forced approvers Abdul Wahid Siddiqi left the State in the recent exodus from Rampur and has publis a very illuminating statement of this case in a small pamp named "Cry of the oppressed" in vernacular. He sketches viv an account of how he was not allowed to sleep incessantly three days and nights, and when the Police disappointed getting any information from him about the case at last allo him to sleep, he failed to do so despite his attempt beca he was suffering from Insomnia. He says in his statement he was asked by the Deputy Superintendant, Ashraf Sha Sub-Inspector of the Punjab Police on deputation in Rampur falsely name certain respectable Rampuri gentlemen as culp He describes how one Saadat Yar Khan a very respect citizen was given over before his very eyes to jail and fe on his refusal to the Police to bear false evidence against

accused in the case. He proceeds, "on the 20th of August 1933 after Maghrib (sunset) Munshi Faiyaz Ali Khan, Special Magistrate (now Assistant Magistrate) came and ordered me to sign a two-leaf statement. I protested that as my eye-glasses had been taken from me on my entry into the jail I could not sign without seeing and reading. But everything being unheeded I was forced to sign and immediately after this the Magistrate left. And the same thing was done with Saiyed Ahmad Ali" another approver in the case. Abdul Wahid's statement was changed on the Chief Magistrate's discarding it and his signatures were again obtained on it. A third time again his statement was modified for now the Crown procecutor Mr. Asaf Ali Bar-At-Law would not like it. He was now made to sign this third statement and assured that he would be released. He was released along with others on the 6th of September 1933 with the exception of Saiyed Hamid Shah. On reaching home he found to his astonishment that he had been released on a security of Rs. 200/-. He was again called on the 23rd of October 1933 by the Police and asked to give his statement before the Chief Magistrate. He protested that he did not know anything about the matter and that the statement, written by the Magistrate, while he was in the jail and signed by him, was not his. "That day" he says, "I came to know that in the case in which I had been made an approver not only those five persons who were with me in the jail had been involved but that apart from them ten more innocent persons Akber Shah Khan, Khalilur Rahman Khan, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Haji Noor Ahmad Khan, Piare Khan, Sahib Noor Khan, Saiyed Abid Ali, Saiyed Tajammul Husain, Moulvi Abdul Hamid and Piare Jan Khan had been entangled against whom a prima facie evidence was now being recorded under section 512 Cr. P. C. I lost my nerves on reading this so called Statement of mine and said to myself. "Oh God, the tyrannies of the Rampur Government have now reached their climax."

There being a general unrest in the State owing to this in which scores of arrests of respectable persons had been n and confessions had been extorted from the accused on the p of torture His Highness was advised to order the release of accused and the withdrawal of the case. On the 4th of septen 1933 (State Gazette dated September 9, 1933) His High ordered the release of the five accused, Samiullah Khan, Ghu Dastgir Khan, Saiyed Ahmad Nabi, Saiyed Hamid Shah, Ahmad Raza Khan, on an unconditional apology having b obtained from them.

Of these Samiullah Khan was asked to furnish a security Rs 2000/-inspite of His Highness's pardon. A warrant of ar has been issued against the abovementioned ten accused who absconding. They have left the State territories and taken re in British India where they are wandering about in searcl daily bread like thousands of other Rampur people who h at various times in the present reign left their sweet homes hearths to safeguard their lives, property and honour against ruinous orders of their despotic Ruler. On the 6th. of Septem 1933, the said five accused were released with the exception Saiyed Hamid Shah. Col. Mahmud Shah having left Rampur the 8th. of August 1933. His son Hamid Shah was pressed call his father back into the State otherwise inspite of Highness's Gazetted order of pardon he would be kept in On pleading his inability to do so from inside the Jail, he let off on a security of Rs. 5000/.

The case under sections 124A/120B having been withdra against Hamid Shah some way had to be found out to com him to bring his father into the State as well as to stop him fr migrating into the British Territory and join his father. An ext ditable case was now concocted against him under section 409 I. C. so that in case he absconded in British India the Brit Government should give him over to the State as a criminal. M then a year back in 1932 while he used to be a Tehsildar

SYED HAMID SHAH

Once a Tehsildar, Senior Munsif and Magistrate at Rampur and now a refugee in British India, whom the Rampur Durbar is trying to extradite from the British Territory under section 409 I. P. C.

was sent on a tour to the Punjab by Rai Bahadur B. C. Sharma, the than Revenue Minister, to propogate and popularise the scheme of colonisation that the Revenue Minister had intorduced. He was given a scanty sum of Rs. 1032/-for the expenses on this tour including the cost of the printing of hand-bills, posters etc. He had half a dozen of workers with him in the journey and visited the districts of Ambala, Ludhiana, Jullunder, Amritsar, Lahore, Sheikhupura, Lyallpore, Bharatpore, Gujrat, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Rohtak, Karnal etc. He spent about two months in this tour and had to defray the expenses of the journey from the above mentioned sum. The son of a well-to-do Colonel and D. I. G. Police etc. himself a Tehsildar Magistrate and Munsif and the administrator over one-sixth of the area of the whole State it is difficult to believe how he committed embezzlement in the petty sum of Rs. 1032/-and at the same time met all the expenses of the tour. Another question that baffles the mind why the State did not prosecute him earlier. The incidents of the case occurred more than a year ago at the time when he was a State servant. The case has been started against him now after more than six months of his removal from the service of the State. Under the circumstances His Highness may be well advised to stop the proceedings of this case and save the career of this young and highly educated man from ruin. He and his whole family have left the State for good. It is no wisdom and statesmanship to compel them to return to feed the Rampur State jail and the spleen of a favourite Minister. They are already a ruined family and it will be difficult for them to recover from the losses they have already sustained at the hands of His Highness and his Revenue Minister. (See photo page)

As regards the case under sections 124A/120B I. P. C. pending against a number of fugitives in British Territory and now members of the Rampur Refugees Association it is high for the State to withdraw it. For these fugitives are not likely to return to the State in the lifetime of His Highness, and they cannot be extradited from the British Territory under the sections of the

I. P. C. mentioned above. They are a number of businessmen
essentially peaceful citizens innocently entangled in such
serious case. The anonymous poster were nothing but an outb
of sympathy with His Highness and His State and a critic
of an unpopular and communally-minded Minister's wrong
ruinous policy. The personal attacks therein have been made
reply to those made by him on the Rampur public. The
legal way in which the writer and circulater of such hand-
and posters could be proceeded against was a defamation sui
a civil or criminal court. But a Minister's criticism as of
Ruler in Rampur renders one liable to those sections of
Penal Law which provide maximum rigorous imprisonment
the accused. Moreover it is now proved beyond doubt that th
people had no concern whatsoever with the writing, circula
etc, of these posters.

11. Colonel Mohammad Ali was an old servant of the S
He held the responsible rank of Brigade Commander and Col
in the Late Ruler's reign and a number of Civil departments
had been entrusted to him from time to time. In the last day
his late Highness he used to get a salary of Rs. 450/-p. m. f
the army budget and had the supervision of roads, gardens
sports under him. On the accession of the present Ruler in 1
Mohammad Ali's pay was retained and he was given the cha
of the State stable fishing etc., on the 1st of October 1931
order was issued that as the Army Minister reported that Mohmn
Ali was unfit he was to be dismissed. For about four and a
months he lived a life of peace and retirement little realiz
that his dismissal meant His Highness's displeasure which
the harbinger of imprisonment and ruin. On the 15th of Febru
1932 he along with his son and daughter proceeded on a pilgrim
to Mecca whence he returned in the first week of May 1932

On the 29th of July 1932 Col. Mahmud Shah D. I. G. Pol
was sent to him by His Highness with the order that he sho

return the State fishing rods that he had in his charge as the officer of the Fishing Department. Mohammad Ali while sub--missively pleading that he had given over the whole property of the State on the day he handed over the charge to his successor some ten months back and gave over his personal fishing rods to be presented to His Highness. A little after on the same date the dreadful Superintendant of police Saadat Ali Khan came to him, arrested him and took him to the kotwali where he remained in the police custody for the night. Next day he was transferred to the jail where he was put in fetters and a special guard was posted on him while he was confined in a solitary cell. He was given hard labour inspite of the fact that he was an old man of over sixty five. To crown all he has been given as many as twenty four stripes on his butocks. He was disgraced in many other ways and actually got tired of life. The more his son Mahmad Ali Khan entreated the Political Agents and other British Officials of the Local Government (U. P.) the greater were the rigours of the Rampur jail for Mohammad Ali Khan. He was detained in the jail without any trial for about 11 months and it is a Miracle how this old man of over sixty five Survived the harshness exercised on him. His son went up hills to Mussorie to entreat His Highness to show kindness to his old father but he was callously turned out of the Camp while some of the guards actually suffered the fate of dismissal for allowing him to enter into His Highness's camp.

About the end of May 1933 when his son created a great fuss in British India and a certain section of the British Indian press too exposed the barbarous treatment that the Rampur jail was meting out to Col. Mohammad Ali a criminal case under sections 120B, 121A/124 I. P. C. was filed against him on behalf of the State by the police under the directions of K. B. Masood-Ul-Hasan at once the Judicial Minister and the Inspector General of Police. The case was challaned before the Chief Magistrate Amjad Ali Khan by the same Superintendent of Police Saadat Ali Khan. There was quite an army of witnesses against him to

the credit of the said Inspector General of Police. Col. Mah
Shah the D. I. G. Police and jail whose son was to suffer
same fate only three months after and Khansaman Achche
who had already suffered a similar fate about a year back at
hands of the same Ruler the same Magistrate, the same Inspe
General of Police and the same Superintendent of Police were
included in the list of witnesses on behalf of the prosecu
Mohammad Ali Khan the son of the old Colonel engaged a cou
and though this counsel nominally represented the defence t
was no defence as such at all. The best course advised to
Mohammad Ali was to submit a petition to His Highness
mercy and to confess the charges framed against him which
had to do in the long cherished hope of being set free from
hellish Rampur prison. A petition for the Royal mercy on
behalf was handed over to him by the Superintendan
Police for affixing his signatures which he submissively
During the trial of the case the statement making a confe
of the charges levelled against him was prepared by the Sup
-tendent of Police and signed by Mohammad Ali. He was awa
three years Rigorous Imprisonment by Amjad Ali Khan, C
Magistrate with no qualms of conscience. After some days of
pronouncement of this unjust judgement he was released o
monsterous security of Rs. 50000/- for good behaviour in fu
He stayed for a few days after his release at Rampur, crea
all this while an impression on the public that he was takin
permanent interest in his home and belongings at Rampur
had no mind to migrate. But one dark night he gallopped of
his white pony, swam across the river Kosi, and rea
Moradabad where he is staying till today along with his fa
His whole property, villages houses etc, has been confiscated
the State. His losses amount to a lac approximately.

This wreck of humanity may be seen today in Morada
passing his days of misery with great difficulty. He is suppo
himself and his big family of small children with the income

COL. MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN

Once the Brigade Commander, kept in jail for eleven months without trial. given wildest flogging at the age of seventy.

Deprived of property worth 2,00,000 now a refugee at Moradabad-British India, a unique reward of fifty years unflinching loyal services to the Rampur Durbar.

a zemindari village of his in Moradabad district, the prudent purchase of which has served him timely.

12. while Col. Mohammad Ali was being molested and tortured inside the Rampur Jail two persons Abdul Wahid Khan and Chhuttan Khan approached his son and offered their assistance to get Col. Muhammad Ali, his father released. There was nothing unlawful or treasonable in the show of an offer. The means suggested were petitions to His Excellency the Viceroy of India and His Excellency the Governor of U. P. How the Police of the State led by the High officials Kotwal, Superintendant and Deputy Inspeetor General arrested these men and got them mercilessly sentenced, is brought out by the series of confidential reports of the D. I. G. Police (who was at this time also incharge of His Highhess and resided in the Khas Bagh Palace.) made to His Highness who was in his summer quarters at Mussorie.

In his report dated the 16th of September 1932 from Rampur he writes to His Highness:-

> " I was informed of a new thing by the City Kotwal. A person whose name is not known came six or seven times to Mohammad Ali Khan, political's younger son Bhola and said to him that he along with others (of Mohammad Ali's family) should accompany him, that he would carry their grievances to His Excellency the Viceroy through a relative of his who was a bearer and used to serve tea at His Excellency's table and that consequently his father would be released. Upon this Bhola replied that the jail and city were both His Highness's who could keep anybody any where he pleased and that they would not approach anybody with complaint against His Highness. On hearing this reply that man threw his cap on Bhola's feet and entreated him in the name of God not to make a mention of him to anybody. This man has been found to be a resident of Rampur. The City Kotwal is

busy making a search for him. Bhola too has endorsed the incident God willing he will soon be arrested and His Highness will be informed."

His Highness ordered on this report on the 25th of September 1932 from his camp at Mussorie.

"We have seen the report. To be returned."

The words of His Highness's order in the official language of Rampur mean an approval of what has been reported by the subordinate. On the 21st of September 1932 only two days after the previous report the same D. I. G., Col. and incharge of His Highness of finding out that the man was one Abdul Wahid Khan reports confidentially to His Highness.

> "It is worth bringing to the notice of Your Highness that one Abdul Wahid Khan aged nearly 55 who previously used to visit the house of Mahmud Mian Private Secretary and whom probably the said Private Secretary used to give Rs. 15/ per month for he used to inform him of all news like a C. I. D. man went to the house of Mohammad Ali Khan, political prisoner and said to his elder brother who is called Haji Baba- 'I shall release Col. Mohammad Ali from the jail, a relative of mine is a butler and serves his Excellency the Viceroy with tea.' Haji Baba took him to Mohammad Ali's younger son Bhola and a conversation was held between them. Bhola said "We shall do nothing against His Highness. He may keep us in jail or release us. Our flesh and skin all belongs to His Highness. 'Having become hopeless with this reply he said to both of them 'I came to you for your own good. If you do not wish it do, as you please. But for God's sake do not speak to anybody about me or my whereabouts.' Saying this he departed. The City Kotwal got scent of the matter and he immediately arrested Abdul Wahid Khan who is now

اعلیحضرت بندگان حضور پرنور دام اقبالهم و ملکهم

عرض | جناب عالی | میرساند

[illegible]

under custody in the Kotwali. He confessed the occurren--ce of the above mentioned incident before me and the Incharge Superintendent of Police and added,' 'I did so with a view to get some money thereby to support my--self after which I would have dropped application in the interests of His Highness (to His Highness).' See Photo.

"Another person is Chhuttan Khan who is nearly sixty in age and deals in corn. This fellow too went to Gore Khan, Ex-Risaldar Rampur Rohilla Lancers who is a nephew of Col. Mohammad Ali political with a similar purpose and said 'there is a big zemindar who has promised that he would effect the release of Mahammad Ali Khan by a petition to his Excellency the Governor. Let all of you go to him.' On his refusal he expresssed a wish to see his (Mohammed Ali's) sons. In the meanwhile the same boy Bhola came out of his house and the suggestion was made to him. Bhola gave to him the same reply which he had given to Abdul Wahid Khan. This fellow too got disappointed and folding his hands and throwing his cap on the feet of both of them he said 'for God's sake do not speak to anybody my where--abouts.' By chance the Kotwal came to know of him too and he arrested him by persuing him in Tehsil Milak. This man too is now under custody in the Kotwali. After a protracted enquiry he said in the presence of myself and the Superintendant of Police that he had done so at the instance of one Laddan Khan zeminder of Gongai and that he confessed this guilt. On these grounds Incharge Superintendant of Police and the Kotwal both have motored towards Tehsil Milak at 5 p. m. with the purpose to effect the arrest of Laddan Khan. Probably Gongai is about three and a half Kos from Milak. It is British territory. This humble servant will write about

the rest of the proceedings on being informed." (See Photo page

His Highness's order on this report from Mussorie Camp dated the 25th of September 1932 says:—

"We have seen the report. To be returned."

The order means an acquiescence in what his officials had been doing.

Another confidential report of this same responsible and high dignitary of the State dated the 24th of September 1932 reads:—

"Nothing further has been so far done in connection with Laddan Khan who had been named by Chhutta Khan, (under custody) in the affair of Col. Mohammad Ali, political and about whom this humble servant reported before. As Laddan Khan is a resident of a British District we have been working rather carefully. God willing we shall be surely successful. Efforts are being made."

The order of His Highness on this report dated the 25th September 1932 from the Camp Mussorie runs—

"We have seen the report. To be returned."

These reports show how intolerable mischief and gross injustices are done by His Highness's Government unknown to the world, outside Rampur. An important official of the State who was a secretary, D. I. G. Police Superintendent of Jail, Excise, as well as a Colonel in the army and to crown all the incharge of the Ruler himself was most mischievously entangling a set of innocent persons who made a show of an offer of assistance to the son of Col. Mohammad Ali who was undergoing unheard of tortures in the jail at this time. The City Kotwal, the Superin--tendent of Police and D. I. G. Police all the three Agents of

the severest and bloodiest repression of His Highness were in perfect harmony with one another to keep up a strictest and most vigilent system of espionage and to crush all the spirit of liberty among the law-abiding subjects. After Abdul Wahid Khan and Chhuttan Khan, residents of the State had been easily arrested and locked up in the Police for the treasonable offence of inducement to petition to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor of U. P. against His Highness's most inhuman treat--ment of a Colonel of more than sixty-five the Kotwal Amjad Ali Khan and the Superintendent of Police Saadat Ali Khan hounded Laddan Khan zemindar of Gongai village in British India. It shows how even the British Indian subjects living near the Rampur frontier are not quite safe from the ravages and raids of His Highness's police like the half a million cursed human beings otherwise called His Highness's loyal subjects. The mischievous methods of the police officials of Rampur may be seen from the words of the D. I. G's report:--

> "As Laddan Khan is a resident of British District we have been working rather carefully. God willing we shall be successful. Efforts are being made.'

Supplemented by the previous reports on the words mean clearly that they were trying to play a ruse on this poor zemindar of the British Territory with a view to make his arrest. And all this time the Ruler was issuing order from the Olympus--like Mussorie which meant a definite approval of the mischief that his Police was committing. Had his Police officials not been translating his own intentions and wishes he would have surely given them a severe scolding on the very first report.

Abdul Wahid Khan was arrested by the Police on the 19th of September 1932. He was challaned before Magistrate Amjad Ali Khan under section 110 Cr. P. C. and was awared three years R. I. on the 12th of October 1932. Hardly one and a half month after his entry into the jail Chhuttan Khan too

was challaned by the Police under the same section and awarded a similar term of rigorous imprisonment.

Thus it is that His Highness's government imparts Jus to his subjects. The High Courts and subordinate courts are, i clear, mere toys made by His Highness and their life depends h's humour. The Judicial Officers under such chaotic conditi cannot be more than the agents of oppression and the pec are absolutely justified in calling them so. His Highness's Gove -ment looks more like a reign of terror than an organization safeguard the life, property and honour of the people trusted his care.

13. After the multiplication of instances in which false -minal cases were brought against innocent citizens and courts in implicit obedience to the Ruler's orders punished accused mercilessly for long terms of rigorous imprisonme it becomes necessary to show how the Civil Courts too abo in unheard of inequities and injustices and dance to the tune their despotic creator and master. The case of Sahibzade Shara Yar Khan supplies a lively instance of one who was cruelly a unjustly deprived of his huge property by a Civil Court at instance of the Ruler. Sharafat Yar Khan belongs to the Ro family of Rampur. He is the son of the Late Sahibzade Saa Yar Khan who served the State for a long time in different r -ponsible capacities of Tehsildar, Magistrate, Superintendent the Excise department etc.

On the 16th of December 1920 Sharafat Yar Khan was of a sudden placed under Police custody. Sub Inspectors Karar Ali and Mohammad Yasin were appointed as guards on him wit number of police constables. He was not allowed to go out of his hou If he ventured out-doors a police guard walked along with h He left outings altogether and remained confined to his ho for six months. This guard was removed in May 1931 when made good his escape from the State and settled in the Bri

Territory at Bareilly where he may be seen to-day codsiderably emaciated, passing a miserable life of almost retirement.

Sahibzada Saadat Yar Khan in his lifetime had distributed a part of his property among his wife and daughters according to their respective rights and decreed that the rest belonged to his son. Saadat Yar Khan being a member of the Royal family the question of inheritance had been decided finally by the Late Nawab Jannat Makan, whose order about the mutation (Dakhil-Kharij) of the property of the deceased was issued on the 2nd of December 1926. When the list of property concerned was supplied by Sharafat Yar Khan with a petition another order was issued by His Late Highness on the 20th of December 1927 which runs as follows—

> "The whole property of the deceased (Saadat Yar Khan) is to go to Sharafat Yar Khan alias Sajjan Saheb. We have already granted the mutation on the 2nd of December 1926."

After the death of the Late Ruler in 1930 when the present Ruler came to the throne he asked the sisters of the said Sharafat Yar Khan to reopen the question of property of their parents. Accordingly they brought a Civil Suit against their brother in the Family Council, a permanent court in Rampur to decide the cases of the members of the Royal family. A little later His Highness suspecting that the Council would record an independant judgment which would naturally be favourable to Sharafat Yar Khan the case was transferred to the High Court. While the case was going on in the High Court Sahibzade Sharafat Yar Khan was under the Police custody. The case was as anticipated decreed against him exparte and he was deprived of the following property:—

1.	Ajaipur. (Hazur Tehsil)	worth nearly	Rs.	50,000/-
2.	Ajaipur garden	do	Rs.	8,000/-

3.	do	do	Rs.	4,00
4.	Dongarpur	do	Rs.	5,00
5.	Inn (Sarai) near his house	do	Rs.	42,0C
6.	Pucca House for residence	do	Rs.	35,0C
7.	Garden in the Inn	do	Rs.	8,0
8.	Furniture etc.	do	Rs.	15,00
			Total Rs.	1,70,00

Apart from this, his villages of which the State demand about a lac annually were confiscated before the expiry of th leases and the dificit in the State demand caused ther was realized from the price of his shops which were auctio off. The rest of his property too has been cheaply auctio away by the State recently.

This scion of the Royal family of Rampur has been redu to abject poverty and rigours by a revengeful Prince and relati

CHAPTER IV

HERE AND THERE

A—Shabby Treatment of The Army

> " I take a personal interest in my army and I shall not be happy till I have made it an efficient, mobile, and effective force to be used whenever occasion arises for the defence of the Empire and the safety of my own State." said His Highness on the day he was formally invested with powers by His Excellency the Governor of U. P.

The State army has been so roughly handled and its high officials have been treated in such an insulting way that the soldiers and officials both have become disheartened and their morale and efficiency based on their satisfaction have considera--bly deteriorated. The army like the other Civil department of the State has felt the baneful touch ot an unchecked despotism. Highest military officials have been degraded in rank and pay on personal grounds and the soldiers have been most shabbily treated. An order of His Highness dated the 15th of November 1931 (State Gazette dated November 22, 1931) runs as follows:-

1. Major-General Army Minister was not found on the parade ground this morning. On being asked the reason he said he was saying prayers. His rank is degraded. He will henceforth be a Colonel. His monthly salary is reduced by Rs. 200/-

2. Lt. Col. Mahmud Shah was found absent from the parade ground this morning. On being questioned he replied he had headache and consequently could not attend. His rank is degraded. He will now be only a Major. His monthly pay is reduced by Rs. 100/-

3. Major Saadat Ali Khan (he was the officer commanding Rampur Rohillah Lancers) was found absent from the parade ground this morning. On being asked he said he was holding Uniform inspection. His rank is reduced. He will now be a Captain and his monthly pay is reduced by Rs 50/-

4. Col. Noor Mohammad Khan went to sleep at the gate of the Seraglio after His Highness and Her Highness were gone out. His rank is degraded. He will now be a Lt. Colonel and Rs. 50/- are reduced from his monthly salary.

5. Lt. Col. Imtiaz Ali Khan (this man was the Commanding Officer the 2nd Rampur Infantry when this order had been passed) was found absent from the Parade ground this morning. He is degraded by one rank, will now remain only a Major and will lose Rs. 100/ from his monthly salary.

Reduction of ranks and salary of such high officials as the Brigade Commander, Army Minister and Colonels and Lt. Colonels on the trifling fault of absence from the Parade ground is an unheard-of thing and probably the severest type of punishment. It shows the puerility with which His Highness carries on the administration of such an important department as the Army on which the safety of the Empire and the State depends. Responsible and high officials mentioned above are not to be slighted with. A high standard of sobriety and statesmanship is necessary to deal with responsible officials who have the command of the State forces in their hands.

There are numerous instances of such rough treatment having been meted out to the Army. On the 5th of August 1931 while

a Gurkha sentinel was standing on guard at the gate of His Highness's Harem a messenger came to him from His Highness and asked him to give over his rifle to him because His Highness wanted it. The sentinel refused-point blank to hand over the rifle while he was on duty. His Highness asked his servants to snatch the rifle from him by force which was done. On the same day the following order appeared in the State Gazette.

> "Bhagwant Singh a Gurkha soldier refused to comply when we ordered him to hand over his rifle. He should be court-martialled and every one of the Gurkha officers is degraded by one rank." (State Gazette August 11, 1931).

This innocent and dutiful soldier was sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment by the Court-Martial. This one order of His Highness completely exposes the undue and unprincipled harshness with which the men in the army are treated. His Highness has been playing with the administration as if with a toy. Even if the said Bhagwant Singh had committed a fault which he had surely not, his officers had nothing to do with it. Another Ruler in place of His Highness would have rewarded Bhagwant Singh for his unflinching tenacity in the discharge of his duty.

Another order of His Highness dated 11th of May 1932 (State Gazette May 14, 1932) shows how a Colonel was given an unduly harsh punishment for no fault of his. It runs as follows :—

> "We saw that the soldiers of the Artillery were putting on belts on their shirts. Lt. Col. Imtiaz Ali Khan in charge of the Artillery is degraded by one rank. He will be henceforth a major. His monthly salary is reduced by Rs. 100/-"

The Lt. Col. mentioned above was not present on the occasion when the soldiers were found by His Highness putting on their

belts on their shirts. He never deserved the treatment he was meted out.

Another order of His Highness goes to show how he and his responsible officers have been imparting justice in the Army.

Ahmad Nabi a water-carrier was charged of having stolen a soldier's turban. He was court-martialled by the order of His Highness. The Court-Martial suggested dismissal and three months' rigorous imprisonment for him. But his sentence was increased simply on the ground that the section under which he had been court-martialled gave scope for the enhancement of punishment. The order is as follows:—

> " The Court-Martial suggested a punishment of 3 months R. I. and dismissal from service for Ahmad Nabi, the water-carrier. The Chief Minister's report based on that of the Army Minister suggesting that his sentence should be enhanced to one year's R. I. and dismissal because section 81 of the Army Act gives further scope for punishment is hereby granted."

In another case a Lieutenant was on a very petty fault degraded in rank and along with him a Hawaldar on no fault at all was degraded to the position of a soldier. His Highness's order to this effect runs as follows:-

" On Id day when we were going to the Fort Lt. Abdul Hakim Khan of the 2nd Rampur Raza Infantry was found sitting while he was on duty. He will now be Subedar for a period of three months. The Hawaldar too who was on duty there is herby reduced to a soldier for a period of three months." (State Gazette April 15, 1932.)

Such orders in regard to the officers as well as the soldiers are a commonplace in Rampur. The harshness of His

Highness's nature has been felt by every department of the State whether Civil or Military. On the 3rd of May 1933 he issued a confidential order the following extracts from which may be read with interest.

1. "The Company Commander should check the Roll Call register and at Roll Call time and at other times too should call the roll with strictness. The commanding officers and second-in-command too are responsible and must check personally.

2. "If a soldier who has no Good Conduct absents himself he will be debarred from his Good Conduct for a period of 3 years and on the first absence the punishment will be written with red ink in his Sheet Roll. On second absence he will be imprisoned for twenty-eight days and then dismissed.

3. "The soldier who has one Good Conduct will lose it on the first absence and will not be given again for three years. His punishment should be entered with ink in his Sheet Roll. On second absence he will be court-martialled.

4. "The soldier who has two or three Good Conducts will lose one of them on the first absence. On the second he will lose all of them. Each time the punishment will be entered with red ink in his sheet roll. On 3rd absence he will be court-martialled.

5. "The N. C. O's will forfeit their Good Service on their first absence. On the second they will lose one rank, and each time punishment will be recorded in the Sheet Roll with red ink. On their third absence they will be court-martialled.

6. "The Army Minister will give a warning to the officers on their first absence. On the second, entry will be made with red ink in their Sheet Roll and on the third they will be presented before us.

7. "The above-mentioned orders are given about the absence of at the most twenty four hours. An absence of more than twenty four hours will make the absentee liable to a trial by court-martial of whatsoever rank he may be."

His Highness goes on adding such other rigours in continuation with the same order and writes in the end:—

"This order will not be gazetted." (See Photo)

It will be shown later how these rigours and many others introduced in the army from time to time goaded the soldiers to desperation. The trial of any officer of any rank whatsoever by means of a court-martial for an absence of 24 hours and some minutes is the harshest possible law for the army in peace times. His Highness had got by now more than three long years of unperturbed reign and he had been setting right the administration of every department according to himself by his personal attention and scrutiny all this time, yet by an irony of fate he had not succeeded in his purpose. The truth is that his own want of experience and constant interference into the administration of the State had in these three and a half years spoiled the administration altogether. He thought exemplary punishments and terror were the key to reform. He never understood that love and fear mixed together would make his servants dutiful and set their morale right and that fear alone would shake his government to its very foundations. In the short period of his reign he has become successful in ruining the calibre of the Army entirely. The first and foremost thing for a soldier is satisfaction, contentment and the hope of reward for good service which is unknown in the State forces. The very sound

محکمہ عالیہ صدر ریاست رامپور

of his motor horn creates a thrill in the Lines. No soldier or officer knows what action of his will be interpreted as fault by His Highness and what will be the magnitude of the punishment awarded. Rewards are unknown in the Rampur Army while exemplary punishments are a commonplace. Such a state of things has gone the greater way to tell heavily upon the general morale and the military spirit of the Rampur army. The sepoy of the Rampur army has naturally become rather a sluggish wager of 6 annas a day in military Khaki-pale, dejected and dispirited than a specimen of soldierly spirit, martial zeal and liveliness.

Men and even the officers in the lines have frequently been heard saying, "we are nowadays 24 hours on active service, in Rampur no one knows when one may die."

The Army department has been placed under retired British Officials of high rank and repute, during these more than two years but constant personal interference of His Highness never allowed them to have their own way and improve the forces to the standard of a British Indian Battallion. As a matter of fact these British officers inspite of their being so much different from the people entrusted to their charge have been much more popular in the Lines than the Ruler himself. Major D. Bainbridge the present Army Minister is actually loved by the soldiers who sing his praises in the street of the city.

In a number of cases men of the Army have been tried by the Civil Courts so as to ensure harsh punishments to the accused. This was because an Army Minister of British blood and character would not tolerate injustice in the court-martial.

In May 1933 His Highness issued an ordinance to try a case of embezzlement and forgery in the Third Rafat Infantry. In his order he says. " Although it is a case concerning the Military yet it involves intricacies of embezzlement and forgery and should be decided by the Civil Court instead of by the Court-Martial.

The ordinance appointed a mixed commission of Civilians and Military men with Ala-Ul-Haq, a Magistrate as President who was given first class criminal powers for the trial and decision of the case, and in addition to them powers under sections 30/34 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The ordinance runs as follows:-

> " 1. During the trial members will have the full right to express their opinion about the incidents of the case but in legal matters the decision of the President will be final.
>
> " 2. If the President differs from the opinion of members about the incidents of the case he will disregard their opinion and will write his own judgment supported by arguments which will be considered as the judgment of the commission.
>
> " 3. The case will be tried by the Commission as a warrant case and all other rules laid down by the Criminal Procedure Code and the Law of Evidence will not be binding if they conflicted with this ordinance.
>
> " 4. The Commission will award punishment if the charges are proved under the Indian Penal Code.
>
> "5. If the accused are sentenced under the Ordinance they will have the right of appeal to the High Court.
>
> "6. On behalf of the Government the Crown Advocate or any other person appointed for the business will carry on prosecution."

The Ordinance lays down many other strict conditions. It was issued on May 7th, 1933 (State Gazette May 13, 1933)

The nature of this Ordinance shows that the accused were doomed before their trial and though they were being tried by a commission of the several it was in essence the trial by one Magistrate only.

Another order was issued on the same day and directs that "Lieut: Col: Imtiaz Ali Khan Asst. Commandar, and an Ex-Commanding Officer and Ahmad Ali Khan Subedar Adjutant etc. should be suspended and kept under arrest in the Rohilla Lan--cers till the decision of the case." The accused including the Asst. Commander who is also an O. B. E. and who had with great integrity and loyalty served the State and the British Government during the Great War, were paraded under the shadow of unsheathed swords through the principal streets of the town and then locked up in the Lines. The spectators were horrified at this sight. Here was a glowing tribute paid by the young Ruler to one of the most trusted and loyal servants of the State. His Highness little realised that these freaks of his fancy were shaking his government to its very foundations and that by his doing so the devotion to duty and the spirit for service on the part of his servants tended all the more to become extinct.

The soldiers in the Army are as poorly paid as kept. They get Rs. 10/- P. M. as their salary of which a substantial part is deducted monthly for their rations. The poor payment and over-rigorous treatment has goaded them to desperation. The outburst of disaffection in the forces came soon after the above mentioned harsh orders of the 3rd May were confidentially issued to the officers about the attendance of the military men and the ordinance to try Lt. Col. Imtiaz Ali Khan etc was promul--gated.

In the first week of May 1933 about 150 soldiers assembled in a garden and protested against the severities exercised on them particularly against the order that the unmarried of them must dine in the Lines and pay for it from their own poor salary. Their complaints being disregarded by their officers, they left the Lines and their food on Friday following. Some of their officers approached them and tried to bring them back to the Lines as they wandered about aimlessly and thought to migrate from the State fearing the harsh nature of His Highness and

the dreadful consequences of their absence from the Lines. But wiser counsels prevailed and in the course of a week or so they began to return to the Lines.

A Summary Court of Enquiry was held on 11-13th of May 1933. Commanding Officer Abdul Qadir Khan was the President of this court. Lts Fazl-Ul-Qadir and Akhtar Hassan (who was himself summarily dismissed later on.) being the members. The court recorded statements and made enquiry about 139 men who had left their food and the Lines and decided that 17 men put by the said court on list "A" were the ring-leaders and as such be tried by a summary court-martial, while the rest who were placed on list "B" were to be awarded the following punishments.

1. They should be deprived of their Good Conduct badges.
2. They should undergo 7 days R. I. from the morning of 11-5-33 to be undergone in military custody.

3. They should be retained in the Lines for three months from the date of apprehension or return. Maj. D. Bainbridge a just-minded British Officer being the Army Minister at that time it was difficult to get exemplary punishments for them on this trivial charge in the Lines.

The result of the court of enquiry though sufficiently harsh was not considered satisfactory by His Highness and an ordinance was promulgated on May 17, 1933 (State Gazette May 20, 1933) which runs as follows:-

> " Our policy demands that the trial of the crimes committed in the Lines by the military men should be tried in the Civil Courts like the trials of the crimes committed by the Civilians. We therefore promulgate the following ordinance. "
>
> 1. The name of this ordinance will be ordinance of the trial of cases of Military crimes 1933.

2. It will remain in force for one year from the date of issue.

3. It will be applicable to all the Military servants of the State.

4. Only such First Class Magistrate as is granted powers under section 30 Cr. P. C. by us will be authorised to hear the case under this ordinance.

5. The crimes under this ordinance will be cognizable and unbailable.

The clauses of this ordinance show that it lays down for a period of one year that all the Military cases will be decided by the Civil Courts. All the crimes committed by the Military men are made cognizable and unbailable with a view to extend Police powers over the military men who everywhere in the world are protected against the insulting treatment of the Police constables, and are tried by their own courts under their own Military laws. No consideration was paid to the fact that the morale of the army would deteriorate further by being subjected to the excesses of the all-powerful Police of Rampur.

On the day this ordinance was promulgated another order was issued to the effect that 28 of these Military men should be challaned by the City Kotwal of Police before Magistrate Amjad Ali Khan who might try them himself or commit them to Sessions. The Kotwal while recording his first report in the Police about this case on the 25th of May 1933 makes a reference to this order of His Highness. On the 25th of May 1933 the City Kotwal the namesake of the favourite Chief Magistrate Amjad Ali Khan rounded up thirty of these truants and locked them up in the Kotwali dungeons. It is to be remembered here that when Col. Mahmud Shah D. I. G. Police reported to His Highness confidentially in September 1932 that the Kotwal had found out

and arrested two persons who offered assistance to Col : Mohmmad Ali's son in getting his father released or that the Kotwal motored off towards the eastern boundary of the State in order to effect the arrest of an innocent zemindar of British Territory the said D. I. G. meant the same Kotwal Amjad Ali Khan. By his skill and ability to perform such underhand and mischievous .business entrusted to his charge, he has by rapid steps risen to the position of State Superintendant of Police. He is a creature of His Highness's favouritism through and through. He is well versed in the art of coaxing and pleasing his royal master by the meanest possible flattery. Consciensce, this word has never found place in his dictionary. In his record of sending innocent people to jail he is second to none but the notorious Saadat Ali Khan whom he seems to have adopted as his ideal. On the 27th of December 1931 he was raised to the City Inspectorhip (Kotwal) from a Sub Inspector. On the 10th of June 1933 he was made a Dy. Supdt. and only four months after he was further honoured with Superintend-antship of Police which most coveted position he holds today. Thus it is clear that this upstart rose from a Sub-Inspector to a Superintendant of Police within the short space of about 21 months.

The unfortunate soldiers metion of whom has been made above were questioned by His Hisness parsonally in the Kot-wali soon after their arrest. Those among them who were considered to be the ring-leaders especially Bashir Uddin were beaten by the younger brothers of His Highness at the royal orders and then all of them were transferred to the jail in closed lorries. They were allowed to rot behind the prison bars for a period of three months as under-trials and were given hard labour and in some cases solitary confinements too. Forced confessions having been already obtained from them by one Faiyaz Ali Khan an Asst. Magistrate and as worthy a disciple of the Chief Magistrate Amjad Ali Khan as Kotwal Amjad Ali Khan of saadat Ali Khan Superintendant of Police. They were tried as anticipated, by Amjad Ali Khan Chief Magistrate within the gates of the jail

under section 27 and 30 Indian Army Act 1911, in August 1933. It was about this time that a large number of other respectable people of Rampur including three Magistrates were being prosecuted under different secticns of the Indian Penal Code on the suspected crime of having written anonymous and slanderous posters against the Revenue Minsiter Abu Mohammad. Mr. Asaf Ali, a Delhi Barrister and Congress leader, was engaged by His Highness for the prosecution on behalf of the State in all these political cases. There being a general unrest in the masses because of the unbearable harshness of the State, wiser cousels prevailed and His Highness was advised probably by the abovementioned Delhi Barrister too, to mitigate the severity of His Government. About the end of august 1933 the following six of these 29 soldiers and Millitary officers (one of the 30 having been already let off by the police) were sentenced for having played a leading part in the disaffection while the rest were released.

1. Mohammad Ali Hawaldar.	Sentenced to	6 months	R.I.
2. Bashir Uddin Naik. (Corporal)	"	5 years	"
3. Saadat Husain Khan.	"	6 months.	"
4. Wilayat Husain Khan	"	3 years.	"
5. Aziz Uddin Khan.	"	6 months	"
6. Munne Khan.	"	Do.	

It is noteworthy about the judgment of the Chief Magistrate in this case that he punished Mohammad Ali Hawaldar to six months R. I. while the Court of Enquiry in the Lines gave a note before his name in list A " No proof as to his taking a leading part in the riot."

All of these six young Military men who would have formed excellent and most loyal soldiers and served the State and the British Government on any field of battle are now rotting behind the Rampur prisons. Such rigorous treatment might well have been substituted by a mild rebuke and a sympathetic hearing of

the grievances. But there is a dearth of sound statesmanship in His Highness's Councils. The only thing known to the Ruler and his Ministers is harshness. They little realise that a striking-terror policy of their Government cannot but fail in this 20th Century. It would have served a good purpose if His Highness had remembered the timely note of warning struck by His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey that the Indian States were bound to have repercussions of the movements going on in British India.

The rigorous and shabby treatment of the army officers and soldiers in view of their poor payment is despised all the more. High officers and soldiers are appointed and dismissed without regard to any principle. Those who are dismissed or made to retire are given no pension no bonus and no reward. Major Saadat Ali Khan and Sher Ali Khan and major-general, Ashiq Ali Khan are some glowing and prominent instances of those officers who were faultlessly dismissed without being given a single penny as reward or pension for their lifelong services. If this state of things lasts the day is not far off when Maj. D. Bainbridge M. C. too like his predecessor Col. C. T. Morris will be fed up with State service and save his conscience by bidding farewell to His Highness and Rampur State.

B—In the Jail

From what we have seen above of the administration of justice and excesses of the Police it can be easily imagined what a hellish place the Rampur jail must be. The idea prevailing in the jail staff is that the very word jail means harshness, for "Why should one be sent to jail if it were not meant to exercise the greatest possible amount of harshness on him," they argue. It is exactly the interpretation of their Ruler's idea of what the jail must mean to the prisoner. Jailor after jailor has been tried and changed since His Highness came to the throne, the Criteria being the unconcienciousness and mercilessness. At last His Highness has found out the type of

looked for in Sahibzada Usuf Jamal Khan, who is
; on the jail administration to the entire satisfaction of
ter. He executes the secret orders given to him in the
ssible way and feels no scruples or fear even in going
of secret directions given to him to practise rigours on the
prisoners. He is an officer quite as much fit and capable
post as Amjad Ali Khan for Superintendantship. Services
hese three persons are much valued by their master whose
ice they enjoy and in the sunshine of whose favour they
th greater contentment than even the present Finance
r, the only Rampur member of the cabinet, who probably
ery minute that his days of State service are numbered.

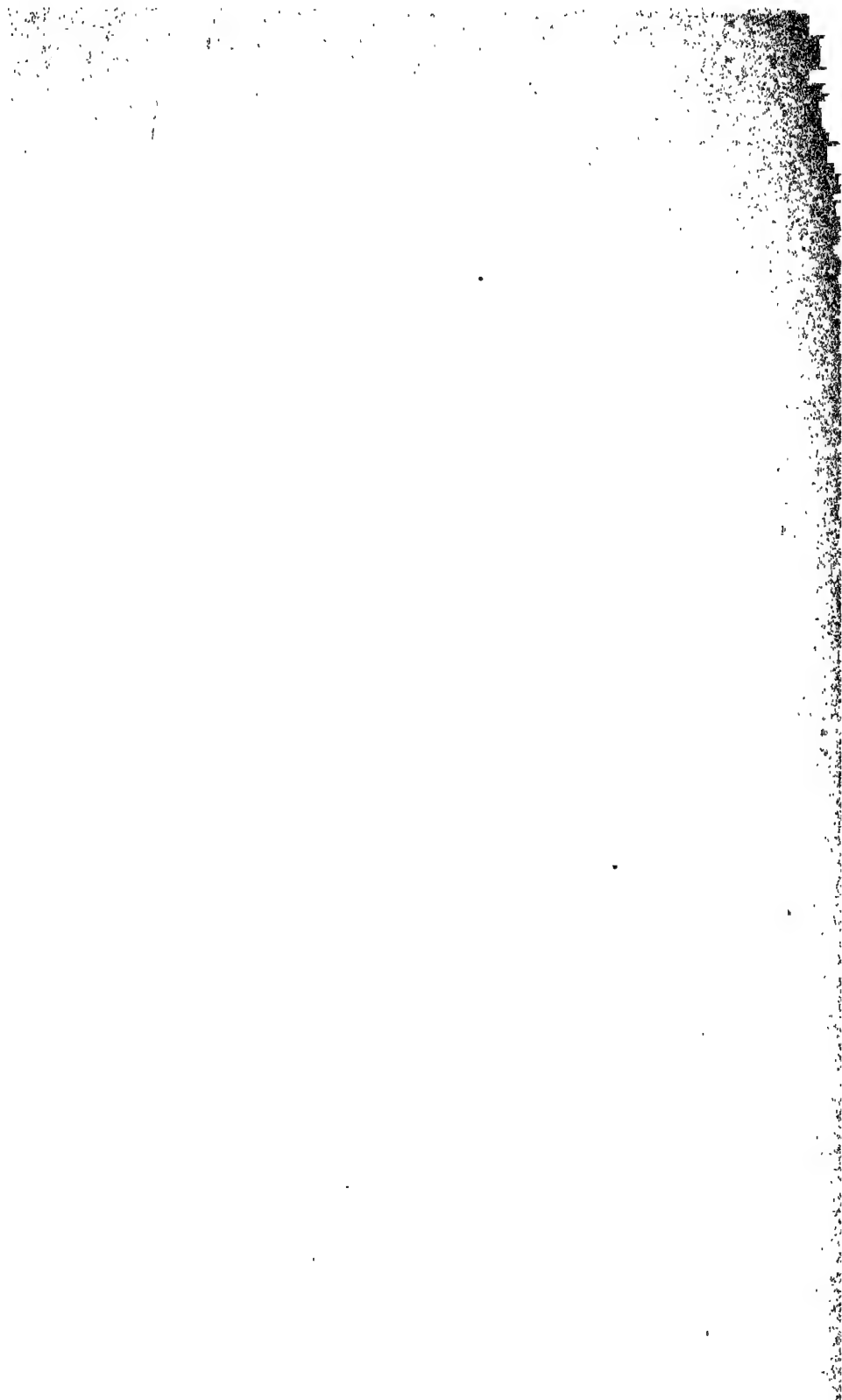
af Jamal Khan used to be the Inspector of Police Lines
nself underwent at one time the punishment of one years
s imprisonment for committing unnatural offence. Never was
or held in so much fear as Yusuf Jamal Khan on whose
nto the premises of the jail every morning the prisoners
with awe ! He has appointed a number of prisoners as
es and by means of this espionage system he comes to
the numerous details about the daily life of the prisoners.
isoner spies have often to work vengience on the few
prisoners and thus to satisfy their petty jealousies or to
en themselves in the favour and estimation of the Jailor
ing entirely false information and there by causing immense
l pain and torture to the innocent and helpless prisoners.
ilor is especially strict to the so-called politicals who in
impur jail are nothing but victims of His Highness's or
favourites wrath. These politicals when they are released
he jail have to say each a story of their own about the
; of the Jailor with them. Like his brother officers in the
and the Judiciary, Yusuf Jamal has made himself one of
ost widely detested men in Rampur.

mpur jail like the Judiciary is an instrument to work
al vengience and satiate personal angers and malices.

The idea as discussed above is not to take the liberty of the criminals and give him the labour as directed by the Court of Justice while at the same time to make provision with a view to safeguard his life and health by giving him necessary food and comfort but contrary to the notions of the Civilised Governments of the world about their prisons efforts are made to show to the prisoner a specimen of hell itself.

Numerous persons have been closed in and released from the jail without court orders and they have suffered hundreds of jail rigours of which there is no record anywhere. There are instances in which the jail registers have been changed over-night and old records burnt.

How numerous loyal subjects of His Highness have been named politicals and then thrown into the jail may be seen from the report of Col. Mahmud Shah D. I. G. Police and Superintendant of Jail made to His Highness confidentially on the 19th of August 1932. This old and loyal servant of His Highness writes:–

> " As Your Highness has by Your Royal kindness raised this humble and worthless particle of dust to high honours I cannot help mentioning the things which to my mind harm the good name of the State. If this humble servant is at fault in doing so he should be excused otherwise arrangements should be made as Your Highness pleases.
>
> The number of politicals in the jail is now as high as 31 which, considering the peace that prevails at present in Rampur is very high. Of these 27 have been punished by the courts concerned already. The rest four Ghulam Hazrat Khan, Saiyed Yusuf Ali, (charged of cerrespondences against the State,) Azmat Ali Khan and Mohammad Ali Khan have no definite terms of imprisonment assigned to them. By the grace of God and grandeur of Your Highness there is no Hindu–Muslim feeling in

Rampur State. Peace prevails all round. Under such circumstances the number of 31 Political prisoners does positive harm to the reputation of the State. As far as I think those who may be called as Politicals are only the abovementioned four persons, who have no terms assigned.

The rest 27 politicals as considered advisable should be sentenced for some other crimes and should be freed from political charges. And if there is no material with the Police at present to get them jailed they should be released and their history sheet should be opened by the Police and arrangements be made to guard them strictly by the Police.'' (See photo)

His Highness's order on this report dated the 10th of August 1935, Mussorie runs as follows:—

"We have seen the report. To be returned."

The above mentioned report brings to light the number of 31 prisoners that had been shut up in the jail as politicals innocently. The old and loyal servant of the State as the Superintendant of Jail and D, I. G. Police suggested in this report, that they should be released on opening their History Sheets in the Police on the ground that there was no cause for detaining in the prison such a large number of prisoners as polticals when all was quiet and peaceful and that the good name of the State would suffer if they were detained in the jail. It is funny to see that these 31 politicals included a large number of tenants and people of depressed classes such as village scavengers who never heard the word 'politics' in their life, Rampur being a backward place. His Highness's order on this report brings out that it was with his knowledge and consent that all this injustice was being done.

Another confidential report of the same responsible officer to His Highness goes to show how inhumanly hardest possible

labour and solitary confinement were being given to these so-called politicals regardless of all laws and regulations. The report is dated August 29, 1932. It was sent frcm Rampur to Mussorie, His Highness's summer quarters, and runs as follows:—

> "Mohammad Ali Khan political is doing the labour of grinding mill since the 31st of July 1933. For sometime he could do only half of the labour given. He has been doing full labour of grinding ten seers of corn daily since the 23rd of August 1932. He was warned that if he did not complete the full labour given he would be punished according to the law of the jail Forces. The hand-mill labour is taken from every prisoner for a month in the beginning. After that he is given other tasks to do. And he has to do grinding labour on his turn which comes for a week in about two months. The period of mill labour for the above mentioned political ends on the 31st of August 1932. But because he has not been able to do full handmill labour for 20 days I have proposed that he sould complete the deficit afterwards and make it ten seers a day. When he has ground down full 7 Maunds and 30 seers of flour a labour of one month he should be confined in soli--tude like Ghulam Hazrat political and be given the task of preparing strings. (Band etc.)

His Highness's order on this report dated August 30, 1932 runs as follows—

> "The report is quite good. Mohmmad Ali Political should be dealt with as explained therein. Return to D. I. G. Bahadur of Jail."

This order of His Highness shows mercilessly he was appro--ving the heart-rending treatment of his innocent and loyal subjects and servants. The whole thing was being done by his consent, approval and definite order to the officers concerned. The

er Mohammad Ali mention of whom is made in this report ıan of over sixty-five. He was once a Colonel and now the ıt possible labour of grinding as much as ten seers of corn was being extracted from him. The report goes to show ;hulam Hazrat another so-called political had been confined olitary cell after the extraction of a similar labour. All me Mohammad Ali's son Mahmud Ali Khan was approa- the Political Agent and the officials of the Provincial nment with complaint about the rigourous treatment meted his father in the Rampur Jail but nobody would believe ır the State had the audacity to say that no harshness was exercised on Col. Mohammad Ali at all.

e last two reports of the D I. G. Jail taken together also that Mohammad Ali had been put in the Jail as early as ɔnth of July 1932. He was tried and sentenced about the May 1933, on entirely false charges under sections 120 B, 4 I. P. C. At this time he was being detained in the jail ꜫ reports of the said D. I. G. go to show without any s at all. It was simply to justify his prolonged detention jail that false cases under the abovementioned sections I. P. C. were fabricated against him and he was sentenced ꜫe years R. I. by the same Chief Magistrate, Amjad ıan.

ꜫse reports also prove beyond all doubt that solitary con- ꜫnt was being given to these so-called politicals without ounds. This was all to satisfy the insatiable spleen of a and unstatesmanlike despot.

t confined to hard labour and solitary confinement alone ;gours of the jail of Rampur have gone further for the ınate subjects. False excuses are found out to award the nent of stripes on the naked body regardless of the age e physical ability of the political to bear the punishment harshest and the most inhuman type. It seems as if the

displeasure of the Government of Rampur which may be called His Highness in other words were to mean the forfeiture of the very right to live. On the 9th of September 1932 a pretext was easily found out by the astute jailor to inflict the heinous corporal punishment of whipping on Col. Mohammad Ali, in obedience to orders of His Highness. He was most cruelly charged of. He was put before the D. I. G. Jail who ordered two dozens of stripes on his buttocks. The doctor of the Jail readily certified about his capability to bear the punishment in the word.

"Can bear two dozens of stripes." (See photo.)

The punishment being administered without any pangs of conscience the Jailor reported to His Highness at Mussorie on September 9, 1932 in great exultation, "Mohmmad Ali Khan political did his mill labour less than fixed and ground coarse floor. On this fault the said prisoner was put before the D. I. G. of the Jail who awarded him two dozens of stripes." (See photo) and His Highness ordered on this report on the 10th of September 1932:-"

" We saw the report. Returned to the D. I. G. Jail."

It is a miracle how these so called politicals survive the rigours of the Rampur Jail. As a matter of fact there are instances in which the prisoners have actually succumbed to the harsh corporal punishment inflicted on them with a vindictive spirit. One Bankey Khan actually fell dead when he was untied from the whipping-post by the jailor after being flogged and kept suspended head downwards for a full night. His relatives crying in agony brought the dead body from the jail. Those are unparalleled rigours unheard of in any Government at this advanced age of civilization.

Another confidential report of the same D. I. G. jail to His Highness dated September 12, 1932 records the miserable

NAWAB OF RAMPUR

جناب عالی:

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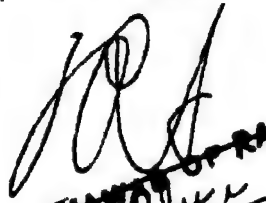
condition of Col: Mohammad Ali aftar he had suffered 24 stripes on his naked body only four days back :-

"This morning when I visited the jail the doctor of the jail reported in the presence of the Jailor that Mohammad Ali Political had not taken his meals and said he was unable to do it. Upon this I called the Incharge Chief Medical officer for examining him, who examined him in the presence of the Jailor and myself with his instrument and said that his heart was weak because he had not taken meals and that the weakness would be removed if he took food. The above-mentioned prisoner said that he could not take jail diet; either food should be allowed to him from home or some vegetable like podina (an edible herb) and lemon as is prescribed by the Doctor of the jail to the patients should be allowed to him so that he might be able to eat a little; that even in the past time food used to be allowed to the politicals from home. In reply to this it was told him that as nobody was allowed to get food from home now he too would not; and that he would get the ordinary diet that was being given to the other prisoners. As the said prisoner is weak and his wounds caused by the stripes have not healed yet, the Incharge Chief Medical Officer has exempted him from labour till recovery and, on the recommendation of the Jailor, has allowed jail vegetable for some days. The said prisoner also expressed a wish that his petition should be sent to His Highness, that he could not even rise up from his bed, that he would die, and that he should be allowed to communicate his will to his children. Upon this the Jailor said to him that his petition has been shown to the D. I. G. and that it would be sent to His Highness. The prisoner replied that it should be read to him first and that the jail clerk should be directed to write what he said, and that he would not dictate a

word below the dignity of His Highness. He was told upon this that his wish would be acceeded to." (see photo)

It is clear from this report that this so-called political who was once a Colonel of the age of sixty-five had been lying on sick bed after suffering 24 stripes on his back. The Incharge Medical Officer of the jail exempted him from labour when he became too weak even to leave his bed and allowed him vegetable or patien-ts diet for some days. Mohmmad Ali had lost all hopes of returning home alive and cringed before the jail authorities to allow him to see his children with a view to communicate to them his will. A confidential order of His Highness issued on this report of the D. I. G. Prison is a complete demonstration of his harsh and most merciless nature, and leaves no doubt as to his impenetrability to all entreaties as well as his capability to commit every possible barbarity. This order was issued on September 13, 1932 from his camp Mussorie. It is in his own hand-writing and runs as follows:-

> " We saw the report of the D. I G. Jail about Mohammad Ali political. It is strange that our servants are so untrue to our salt that they show partiality to the prisoners instead of doing their duties. By whose order was the prisoner shown to the chief Medical Officer? By whose order was he exempted from labour? And by whose order was vegetable etc. prescribed for him ? Labour ect. and diet will be given to him just as to the other prisoners. Explana-tion of all these things should be given. By what authority has the mitigation been allowed in the case of political prisoner **who has been jailed by our special order and not by the orders of any court of justice ?** How far is it right that concession was made in his case before obtain-ing our orders ? The order to go to the D. I. G. Jail for compliance who should submit an explanation."(See photo)

On the same day i. e. September 13, 1932 while the above-mentioned order of His Highness making his D I. G. Jail to

اعلیٰحضرت بندگانعالی حضور پرنور دام اقبالہم و ملکہم

جناب عالی

[illegible]

explain reason for allowing vegteable diet and exemption from hard labour to this actualy bed-ridden Colonel who was bleeding because of stripes, was being issued, the same D. I. G. Jail was making his next confidential daily report in the following words:—

"I saw Mohammad Ali Political with the accompaniment of the Jailor and the Jail Doctor. He was found a little improved to-day compared to yesterday. On enquiry I came to know that he had taken a little more than a loaf of bread in both the meals. The Doctor prescribed milk diet because of weakness and said that it was unnecessary to transfer him to the Jail Hospital. This humble setvant told the Doctor that whatever he prescribed for him medicine or diet, should be given to the prisoner in the barracks and that he being a political prisoner it was inadvisable to keep him in the Hospital. Your Highness, it is noteworthy that the said political says that he has a choking sensation and often at night his breathing stops, that he would die soon and that if his sons are not allowed to see him at least his servants should be permitted so that he should dictate to them the accounts concerning his relatives etc. He also said in the presence of the Jailor and Medical Officer that the treatment meted out to him was unparalleled. Some gave him shoe-beating while others abused him in his face. If His Highness meant to kill him in that way he should be supplied with some poison which he would very gladly swallow. Your Highness the said political's jail clothes having become torn and dirty, on his request the Jailor has been ordered to get them sewn and washed by the jail washerman as is done in the case of the sick prisoners." (See photo)

How delicate was the condition of this Colonel prisoner after the severe punishment of stripes in old age and how His Highness was doing him to death in the Jail dungeons unknown to the world outside is amply borne out by this report. The D I. G. Jail being afraid least the prisoner should succumb to the rigorous

treatment meted out to him, was acquiting himself of his respon-sibility by informing his master who was high up at Mussorie busy with his revelry, in banquets, pictures, balls, etc., about the minutest details concerning this unhappy prisoner. The report also goes to show how the relatives and even the servants are not allowed to see the so-called politicals in the jail not even to hear the dying will of the prisoner. Is there a more barbari-ous treatment of the prisoners imaginable in this advanced age of civilization when every country is trying to make her jails rather, a place for chastising criminals, than an actual butchery for human beings.

His Highness ordered on this report on September 14, 1932.

> "Report seen. We issued an order at length about the points in part II yesterday. That should be acted upon. Report to be returned to the D. I. G. Jail."

His Highness obviously refers in the above mentioned order to his order of the 13th September 1932 stated above, in which he takes his D. I. G. to task and calls his explanation.

And the said D. I. G. Jail wrote his explanation on the 15th of September 1932 to pacify the anger of his Master as ventilated, in the Royal order of September 13, 1932. Lowly cajoling His Highness in numerous ways he proceeds:-

> "After examination the said officer (Incharge Chief Medical Officer) said that his (Mohammad Ali's) heart was weak, that labour should not be given to him till he recovered strength and on the recommendation of the Jailor the Incharge Chief Madical Officer was the person (Not I) to prescribe vegetable for the prisoner. Apart from this nobody has shown any concession to the said prisoner. It was on the grounds of health that the Incharge Chief Madical Officer's suggestion was acted upon. As soon as Your highness's order was received (I was at the Jail

at that time) I took the Jailor and the Jail Medical Officer with myself and went to the prisoner and ordered that he would not be given milk any more and that no difference would be made in his diet henceforth that if he could not take meals his mouth should be opened by force and Wheat-Dalia should be passed down his throat for it would be difficult to push down bread into the throat forcibly." (See photo)

Now it happened that the D. I. G. Jail at this time was Col: Saiyed Mahmud Shah a Pious and conciencious man who would try his level best to modify and mitigate the severity of the unjustified and cruel punishment orders issued by His Highness in regard to the political prisoners. The Jailor a stone-hearted man who would execute orders of torture to the last word though a subordinate of the said D. I. G. had been ordered to send his daily reports directly to His Highness and often used to receive orders directly. When a relaxation or severity was made in the case of Colonel Mohammad Ali on September 12, 1932 because his condition became very miserable and critical having received as many as twenty-four stripes the Jailor too wrote his confidential report about the said relaxation to His Highness on Septembar 13, 1932. (See photo)

The order of His Highness in this report dated September 14, 1932 from Mussorie written in his own hand runs as follows:-

> "We came to know from the daily report Jail that Mohammad Ali Khan has been prescribed milk etc and good diet. Again we order that nothing will be given without our orders. He will get food as is given to the rest of the prisoners." (See Photo)

Although His Highness was at Mussorie he was prescribing food, labour and punishment for the politicals of Rampur Jail from there. It is the highest centralization of Govrnment that

can be imagined and show how every Government official of whatever status and position he may be is powerless and must look up to His Highness for orders. The stories of those who some how or other incur the displeasure of the Ruler and are confined in the Jail are quite sensational and thrilling. On the 18th. of August 1932 another so called political, Hakim Khan was awarded the inhuman punishment of as many as two dozens of stripes on his back and one month's solitary confinement on the pretext that he obtained a small quantity of tobacco from a shop as he passed, guarded by the Jail sentinels in the streets of the town on State business. (see photo.)

On August 9, 1932 Mohammad Jan Khan and Guhlam Husain politicals were charged of smoking a paper made biri) a kind of Swadeshi Cigarrette) Mohammad Jan was awarded 24 stripes and Ghulam Husain one dozen of stripes and one month's solitary confinement (see photo.)

When Saiyed Hamid Shah an ex-Magistrate and Tehsildar was sent into the Jail an hour before his actual entry the Mate or the Head of the Barrack announced to the prisoners:—

> "We shall have a fresh addition shortly. He who is found talking or having any concern with the coming prisoner will be awarded the punishment of flogging. Bear in mind carefully."

So complete was this enforced social boycott that Hamid Shah used to spend his whole time in saying his prayers or reciting the Holy Book. None of the fellow human-beings would talk to him and if he talked to them they would not reply and run away to a distant corner. Rampur Jail is a hell for the so-called political who is very often a high officer or a member of some respectable family, who has displeased His Highness or some one or the other of his favourites. Once a political is locked into the Jail it is difficult to know anything about him.

Any imaginable trouble may be given to him. Molvi Andul Wahab, and others in December 1933 had their food spoiled by the addition of crushed flies etc. at the instance of the Jailor and consequently they had to go on a long hunger-strike.

His Highness's Government is capable of any mischief how-ever gross it may be. When Mr. Drake-brockman the Commiss-ioner of the Rohilkhud Division was approached in the capacity of Political Agent by the son of Col. Mohammad Ali with a petition to get his father released and see that he was not done to death in the Rampur Jail, he visited Rampur to enquire into the matter. The Jail registers in which the entries about Mohammad Ali's punishment etc had been made were made a bon-fire of overnight and new registers were substituted for them. It is pitiable to see that all this was being done under the direction and supervision of K. B. Massod-Ul-Hassan the Judicial Minister and the Inspector General of Prisons and Police etc. All his boasts of legal qualification and pride in legislative work dwindle into nothingness when we see the mischiefs of Rampur Police, Judiciary, and jail under his supervision, guidance and orders. If he had only one hundredth of the moral power of his colleague Rai Bahadur B. C. Sharma he would have never polluted his conscience for a fat salary. Greatness is character and sound morality and not a high station in life.

C—Some Prominent Cases of Maltreatment

Apart from those who have been falsely prosecuted under Criminal Law or deprived of properties by means of false Civil cases, there are many among the officials and non-officials, family members as well as outside the family who have been subjected to one kind or other of gross maltreatment. It would be interesting to note here a few prominent of these cases.

1. Major Dr. Abdul Hakim Khan L. R. C. P. had been a Civil and Chief Medical Officer to the Late Ruler for more than

a score of years. He has a very brilliant record of his services in the State Army too and earned a good name for the State in the Great War by his meritorious services in Africa. The late Ruler prized his services very highly and appointed him the Head of the State Medical Department and Superintendant Jail. He was very popular in Rampur and never accepted any fee for his visits and consultations from the public. A frosty-headed gentleman of over sixty who had maintained a high ideal of honesty, integrity and courtesy he was held in high esteem by the public. His Highness who had embarked betimes on a scheme of destroying the tried machinery of his Late father's administration retired him on a pension of Rs 100/- per month adding however an allowance of Rs. 350/- p. m. to it, for the staff dispensary and the Jail which still remained in his charge though he lost his position of Chief Medical Officer, Civil Surgeon (State Gezette October 1st 1930). This order subjected him to a loss of Rs. 300/- per month. A full one month after he lost Rs. 400/- from Rs. 450-that he was getting so far. His pension was thus now reduced to Rs. 50/- per month instead of Rs. 100/- per month (State Gezette 1-11-30). The monetary resources of this old and loyal servant of the State being reduced from Rs 750/- per month to the negligible sum of Rs 50/- p. m. he took the struggle for life in right earnest and began to earn bread by means of private practice. But His Highness has tolerated very few of his subjects in his State whom he did not cherish. On the 19th. of April 1932 a call was made on him from His Highness's Harem. He could not attend being very ill. The next day, the 20th. of April 1932, Saadat Ali Khan the Superintendant of Police came to him with the order that he should leave the State territory forthwith. He received the order of his banishment with a calm resignation and immediately left Rampur. He has settled at Bareilly a neighbouring British District and is maintaining his family of women and a large number of children by Medical Practice in this old age and infirmity. What a poor reward for the lifelong loyal services to an Indian State !

2. Colonel Saiyed Mahmood Shah comes of a respectable family of Rampur State. He started his career as early as 1895 when he entered into the State Army. He rose by dint of his ability and industry to the position ot a Commanding Officer which post he held for as many as eight years. He served in Africa during the Great War and in recognition of his meritorious services was awarded the medal 'French Croix De Guerre' by His Majesty the KING EMPEROR of India. The Military Adviser-in-Chief of the Indian States forces in his report of 1924-25 pays a glowing tribute to his ability in the following words:—

"Major Mahmood shah is to be congratulated on the way he has commanded his Battallion through the year. He has exceeded all expectations and by his tact and energy got a contented and efficient Battallion.

"The training carried out has been thorough and this is obvious to an inspecting officer at the first glance."

"Good reports were obtained from the Inspectors of Musketry and physical training at their visits."

Both in war and peace his skill as a military officer has been recognised by the British officers, a large number of whose testimonials he has with him. The Late Nawab Sir Hamid Ali Khan recommended him for a First grade Medal of O. B. I. in 1928 and awarded him a gold medal on the Parrade in the presence of a large gathering of both British and Indian Officers including the Military Adviser-in-Chief. Subsequently the Late Ruler retired him on a pension from the rank of Major and appointed him an A. D. C. in his staff.

When the present Ruler came to the throne in 1930 he was re-appointed in the Army as a Commanding Officer and given the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The difficult task to reform the Army was entrusted to him which being accomplished by him to the

satisfaction of the Ruler he was created a full Colonel. Ir he was further honourd by being entrusted with the depar of Excise, Jail and Police. He was now made the D. I. these departments and given the rank of Secretary an title of 'Bahadur.' His Highness ordered that he would hav seat in the block of Secretaries in the Durbar and wou subordinate directly to the Army Minister in whose absen leave time he would officiate him (State Gazette dated th of October 1931). Of the brilliant galaxy of the loyal, de and experienced officials that the late Ruler had gathered a him during his long reign of about 40 years Col: Mah Shah stands out the solitary figure in 1933 who had sur the roughest days of the present regime and escaped the and penalties that were the necessary lot of the experi officers of his late Highness's time. But he could not be s for any considerable period of time and must share evil days on which almost all of his old friends and country had by now fallen. The Shia Trio at the court by Khan Bahadur Abu Mohammad must accomplish destruction of what had escaped His Highness's own and vigilent eye. It was necessary to throw him over-boar he was an out spoken straightforward, and loyal servant oi State who would explain all court intrigues to the Ruler point out how the unsympathetic Shia Ministers were grad leading His Highness to ruin and what gross injustices being done in the Revenue Department of the State, in name of reform and re-organization. He would often try advise His Highness against his severe and rigorous or especially concerning the Army. His end was near. The domi Shia influence at the court was constantly working for destruction. His open hearted and tenacious loyalty to the salt had been taking for thirty-eight long years precipitated downfall. His Highness would not listen to any sound ad given by his well-wishers. He would mind neither unpopularity nor an unrest among his subjects.

The all-powerful Revenue Minister as the head of his department had already secured the dismissal of Saiyed Hamid Shah Tahsildar the son of Col. Mohamood Shah. At the time of his dismissal as has been stated in Chapter III the powerful Revenue Minnister also made an abortive attempt to get Hamid Shah tried by means of a commission and if possible to get him jailed which he found by no means a difficult task under the conditions prevailing in Rampur. Why His Highness was sending so many to the prison could he possibly not send a few more to satisfy his favourite minister ? But the minister failed because there was yet a soft corner in His Highness's heart for his old and loyal servant Col: Mahmood Shah.

On the 25th of April 1933 Col: Mahmood Shah was getting a salary of Rs. 325/- P. M. and was the D. I. G, of police Excise and Jail. On the 25th of the same month by an order of His Highness he lost his rank of Colonel and Rs. 5o/- from his mouthly salary. He was now a Lieut: Colonel. Only two days hence on the 28th of April 1933 another order was inssued abolishing the post of D. I. G. The order appointed him now only the Commandant of His Highness's palaces, the Fort and the Khas Bagh Palace while his pay was now reduced to Rs. 150/-per month and the State Car that he had been using was now given over to the Superintendant of Police, on the 12th of July 1933 he received another blow. An order of His Higness made him now only the Incharge of the artillery with only 30 men under him and his salary was further reduced to the small sum of Rs. 100/- P. M. His villages had already been taken back causing him the heavy loss of Rs. 14800-6-0. His nephow Saiyed Masood Shah a Police Sub-Inspector and son-in-law, Saiyed Imdad Ali a Deputy Secretary to His Highness were dismissed from State Service and locked up. His another nephew Saiyed Ahmad Nabi and son, Saiyed Hamid Shah Ex-Tehsildar too were put in fetters. The deluge was now come and he was struggling with the

eddies. He was a ruined man with all his relatives in the Jail and the women-folk and children in a heart-rending agony. During the last three years of His Highness's reign he had seen the fate of many who incurred the displeasure of the Ruler. He realixed the next order of His Highness and preferred ezile to imprisonment. Despaired of rescue from any corner he left Rampur on the 8th of August 1933 under the veil of night and marched on foot to the nearest British Territory. On reaching Moradabad he sent three petitions to His Highness at various times entreating him to redress his grievances and show kindness and generosity to him, but all in vain. He is now a refugee in British territory with no means of livelihood. His son is still involved in a criminal case under section 409 I. P. C. Being pressed to bring back his old father to the State, he too has migrated to the British Territory whence the State is trying to extradite him. His story reminds one of Henry VIII, King of England and Cardinal Wolsy-a sorry end of 38 years brilliant career of loyal services to an Indian State. (See the frontis piece)

3. Another tragic case is that of Babu Bhagat Behari Lal, the Ex-Finance Secretary. His family has spent several genera-tions in Rampur and has rendered very loyal and meritorious services to the State. By dint of his ability he rose to the position of Finance Secretary to His Late Highness. He was also placed incharge of the Foreign and Political Department under the directions of the Chief Minister of the State. He was considered to be a very trusted and loyal servant of the State and all the records of the abovementioned important department were entrusted to his care. His brother Babu Banke Behari Lal was mabe the Chief Reader to the Chief Minister of the State. When His Highness came to the throne in 1930. He dealt both of these brothers a severe blow. Within a week of his coronation both of them were dismissed from the State Service (State Gazette 31. 1930) They were locked up in the Police custody and efforts were made to entangle them in an embezzlement case. Records

of about 30 years past were scrutinised with a view to find some pretext or other for their prosecution and consequent imprisonment while they remained confined in the Fort. Ultimately they were let off and the inquiry about them was stopped on their paying to the State the sum of Rs. 9000/-They have since their release left Rampur and settled in the neighbouring British town of Moradabad. It is a pitiable sight to see Babu Bhagat Behari Lal, once the loyal and trusted Finance Secretary of Rampur State now moping in a solitary corner at Moradabad-a life of retirement and miseries.

4. Mohammad Hanif Khan comes of the old Rohilla stock of Rampur. He and his ancestors have been leading contractors of the State and have always maintained a high ideal of respectability. Abdul Ali Khan the eldest son of Mohd. Hanif Khan was sent by his father to Germany for the study of Medicine and stayed there for more than half a dozen of years. His father having incurred heavy losses in the meanwhile, the Late Nawab extended his helping hand to this loyal subject in his usual patronising spirit and granted an annual stipend of Rs 750/ to Abdul Ali Khan. On hearing the news of the said Abdul Ali Khan's success in the M. D. and M. S. examinations His Late Highness awarded him the sum of Rs 900/ on each occasion.

When the present Ruler came to the throne in 1933 he wired to Mr. Abdul Ali to return to Rampur. At this time the young doctor was doing some very precious research work for the League of Nations in the Hamburg Hospital, Germany. Inspite of the repeated entreaties of Mr. Abdul Ali to be allowed four or five months more in Europe to enable him to complete the genuine work he had on hand. His Highness compeled him to make an immediate return which he most unwillingly did. His Highness booked his passage for him and paid Rs 2200/ to Messrs Thomas Cook Sons as passage money.

On his return he was asked to accept State service on a small salary with the post of Assistant Surgeon in the State. In

view of the fact that Dr. M. J. Qureshi, a throat specialist of Delhi had been engaged as Civill Surgeon of the State and Chief Medical Officer to His Highness on a salary of Rs 1000/ per month he showed his inability to accept the offer and being threatened of dire consequences, in case he disobeyed, he left the State Territory. Preassure was brought to bear on his old father who having pleaded his inability to bring his son back to the State was askd to refund the passage money of Rs 2200/ to the State, an action much below the dignity of His Highness and His Govergment in view of the fact that the said money had not been paid at the request of Mohammad Hanif Khan or his son, It was not a loan but a free and voluntary gift of a Ruler to His subject. Moreover it was His Highness who had called this Doctor from Europe and thereby cut short his promising career. It was not at the request of the Doctor or his father that the passage money had been booked. Soon after he had left Rampur a civil suit was filed by the State against his father who considering the uselessness of defence and afraid of further troubles left the State and joined his son at Lucknow, The Civil suit was, as anticipated decreed against him and his housed property at Rampur was auctioned off. This Doctor is now supporting his old parents and big family of children by means of medical practice at Lucknow. The family is living a life of nomads and is penniless having spent the whole fortunes on the education of Dr. Abdul Ali. None of them has ever ventured to enter the Rampur Territory since their migration though they have a number of friends and relatives residing there. Here is a remarkable instance to prove that a self-imposed exile is the only alternative to rigorous imprisonment when a subject incurs the displeasure of His Highnees, the Ruler of Rampur.

5. The case of one Ahmad Nabi Khan goes to prove how apart from property and life, the honour of the subjects is not safe under the present regime. One of his aunts is the widow of the Late Ruler and is living along with his other widows in the

Fort in confinement. Puttan Begum a daughter af Ahmad Nabi Khan was taken out of affection by this Begum early in her childhood and was brought up in the Fort when this girl came to age Ahmad Nabi Khan thought of marrying her to some lad of respectable family and called her back from the Fort to live with her mother at home. Meanwhile negotiations for her marriage were going on with different families. His Highness sent word to another aunt of Ahmad Nabi Khan who is living in the town to return the said girl to the Fort. She having pleaded her inability to do so replied that the matter rested with the girl's father, Ahmad Nabi Khan. The poor father having scented a danger thought of saving the honour of his family and his own by stealthily migrating from Rampur, and along with his family left the State territory by a horse carriage. As he approached the British Indian town of Moradabad, to his bad luck, the carriage gave way and he and his small children with their mother sat helplessly on the wayside thinking means to reach Moradabad. A motor car came fast in their persuit and overtook them in this sad plight. It contained the old father of Ahmad Nabi Khan and a number of servants of Sahibzada Jani Saheb, at once a relative of His Highness and a court sycophant. The white-bearded father placed his head on the feet of his son as he implored him to return to Rampur for orders had been given to put his old aunt into fetters. He also said that he and his family would be going to Jail, in that old age but because of him (Ahmad Nabi Khan) and assured his son that Sahibzada Jani Saheb had taken an oath on the Holy Quran that the girl would not be snatched by force without his consent. Ahmad Nabi Khan unwillingly retraced his steps to Rampur. A few days after this incident Sheikh Dula a favourite courtier was sent to the girl's father who was intimated that he should send his daughter back to the palace. The poor and old grandfather of the girl and his sister pleaded that as the marriage of the girl had been already settled His Highness should show mercy and forego his intention. On this the father and the aunt

of Ahmad Nabi Khan were taken in the presence of His -ness and asked to marry the girl to him. On their refusa old man was handed over to Police custody while his sister with Sheikh Dula was returned home to fetch the girl. Nabi Khan again refused the marriage proposal of his da to His Highness who was of Shia creed and said that he -ferred to wed her to a boy of his own position, statu creed. But all his remonstrances failed and Jani Saheb, Dula, Prince Jafar Ali Khan the younger brother of His -ness accompained by Saadat Ali Khan the Superintenda Police took away the girl along with her two old grand m Murshadi Begum and Kaman Jan by force to the palace which her history is almost unknown, the palaces of His Hi being shrouded in the mystry and romance of Mediaeval The only source of information about her is a numb letters sent by her from time to time to her helpless in utmost secrecy, making heart-rending appeals t latter to save her from the clutches of His Hi and a danger of life and honour. Ahmad Nabi the oppressed father struck with shame and grief has mi into the British Territory where he is wandering abou no means of livelihood. When His Excellency Sir M Hailey the Governor of U. P. paid a visit to Rampur 25th of January 1934 he wired from the British Te imploring His Excellency to secure the release of his daught had been closed up inside His Highness's palace for six n

Such cases of oppression set one seriously thinking much remains unknown to the outter world about what h in the harams of these mediaeval despots which may rig compared to the French Bastilie of the pre-Revolutionary The magnitude of grief and shame that has been the Ahmad Nabi Khan, his wife and the family provides on plenty of food for imagination. And the 14 years girl, she better do to entrust her soul to God and her cause t British Government's sense of justice.

6. Sahibzade Mahmood Ali Khan a member of the royal family of Rampur was much cherished by His Late Highness for his genuine qualities of mind and heart. He was for sometime in Europe particularly in England to educate himself and on his return entered into State service under the Late Nawab. When His present Highness came to the throne he occupied the post of Private Secretary. In the re-shuffling of the department of the State that was done in the time of His present Highness he was ...created the Home Minister along with the rise of the other Secretaris to the rank of Ministers. But on the 20th July 1930, hardly a month after the accession of His Highness he was compelled ...to tender his resignation which was only too gladly accepted, by His Highness. Soon after this he was confined in a Bugalow and a military guard was posted on him. A court of enquiry similar to that appointed on Mr. Bhagat Behari Lal about this time was appointed to make inquiries and go through all records of the different departments that the late Ruler had entrusted to his care, with a view to bring some criminal case against him. His cash security for his villages, Rs. 20,000/- was confiscated. The beautiful and well-furnished house in which he used to live was confiscated and turned into the Girls School. His other landed property too in the State territory was confis-cated. On the 31st of August 1933 he was however forgiven and the proceedings of the court of inquiry against him were consequently stopped. On the same day the said Financial Secretary and his brother B. Banke Behari Lal had been dismissed.

Deprived of his post, his villages, cash, house-property, almost everything he had, considerably humiliated at the hands of a relative and Ruler and having had a hairbreadth escape from the jail he left Rampur in utter despair and for a long time stayed at Meerut with his daughter and son-in-law who applied the balm of filial service and affection to the old father's wounded heart. His Highness the Nawab of Baoni, Bundhel khund, C. I. admired and valued his honest and loyal services at Rampur

and appointed him the Diwan in his State which post he still holds to the entire satisfaction of the Ruler of Baoni. He is an officer who showed quite a wealth of acumen and administrative sagacity as a member of the late Ruler's Executive Council. His is a stroy which goes a great way to show that narrow-minded petty jealousies and court intrigues prevailing in the system crea-ted by His Highness proved stronger than even the young Ruler's sense of respect and consideration for those who were at once his Ministers and bloodrelations.

7. Among the persecutions of the family members another sad case is that of Major-General Ashiq Ali Khan. He had early in his life entered the State Military service as a Jamadar. By dint of his ability and industry he rose to the position of colonel in the army in the time of his late Highness. When His present Highness came to the throne like a true kinsman and an old ser-vant of the State he began to serve his new Master with his characteristic loyalty. When His Highness sent a guard to arrest his brother-in-law, Sahibzade Ahmad Ullah Khan he was placed at the head of this guard. To help the fabrication of a false criminal case against the said Capt. Ahmad Ullah Khan, Second-in-Command Rohilla Lancers he was asked to make a few scrat-ches on his Military Uniform to which he had to agree. He was made to give out that he had a narrow escape from a bullet of Ahmad Ullah Khan's pistol. In recognition of his services he had been given, only a week after His Highness's accession to the throne an increment of Rs. 200/- p. m. in his salary (State Gazzette July 7. 1930). For about a year he was the Brigade Commander of the State forces and the army Minister to His Highness and as such one of the highest officials of the State.

From the 21st of may 1931 begins his downfall. He was transferred into His Highness's staff as his Military Secretary while he was allowed to hold his Military designation and the nominal position of a Minister (State Gazzette June 1, 1933). The bell had rung. He had already begun his downward course

and his end was not far off. Only three weeks after the above mentioned order, another was issued retiring him from the State Service (State Gezzatte June 13, 1931). He had rendered about 30 years' service to the State but not a single penny was given to him as pension or reward. An old and experienced officer of Rampur he had seen how those who had ceased to be in the good books of His Highness had been lodged in the Jail. He left the State for good and settled in the neighbouring British town of Bareilly which is gradually developing into a Colony of Rampur State refugees. At Bareilly his sorry figure as a fuel-seller with a loin cloth around him makes one, who has seen him in his plumed helmet of Brigade Commander on the Rampur Parade Ground moody, and thoughtful. He is a lively picture of how fortune works its kaleidoscopic changes at the Rampur court. He has quite a heap of certificates of military efficiency and capability from the higher military officers both British and Indian. In one of these the Military Adviser-in-Chief of the State forces writes highly of his ability and work as a military officer. He paid a visit to England after the Great War and twice had the honour of seeing his Majesty the King Emperor of India. Like the Ancient Mariner of Coleridge, he has to narrate a long tale of his lifelong State service and subsequent woes to the visitors to whom he is generally hospitable. He is now a staunch supporter of the Rampur Refugees Association.

8. Another instance of how respectable family members have been subjected to gross maltreatment is that of Sahibzade Wajid Ali Khan. This young man went to England for a training a score of years back in the time of the late Nawab. He was 14 years in Europe and during this time travelled abundantly over the whole of that continent. His stay in England and Germany was of a considerably long duration. He returned a little before the death of the late Ruler to Rampur thoroughly saturated with the ideals of the free and advanced countries of Europe. He was appoin-ted a Private Secretary by His present Highness on his accession

to the throne. Only a few months after his appointment he felt the brunt af the ultra-autocratic Government under which he was serving. On a domestic question he was degraded from the Private Secretary to the position of an A. D. C. His pay was reduced to the negligible sum of Rs. 100/- per month while the State quarter in which he was staying was taken back from him. (State Gazette 3-1-31.)

He was given the task of parading in the lines as a recruit. The cause of this degradation as given out by His Highness was that "He did not do his business properly." Hardly two months had passed when he was again restored to his former office. His Highness had now "forgiven him," as the order said. His salary was raised to Rs. 600/- per month (State Gezette 18-2-32) Though restored to his lost position he shrewdly saw that he could not go on long with the system in which he was now working. A little later while His Highness was returning from Delhi to Rampur and his special train moved off he silently stepped down on the platform in his simple dress leaving the whole of his baggage behind. He had scented another intrigue against him which might put him in fetters on reaching Rampur.

Young in age enlighted in ideas, courteous and gentle in manners with a fine taste in literature and a happy outlook on life he found himself a strange figure at the court of Rampur where an intriguing capacity was the only recommendation to success and advancement. Wisest and the safest course was what he adopted. He is now the manager of a German concern with a handsome remuneration and a plenty of freedom with his head-quarters at Sikunderabad. (Deccan) Probably His Highness never realised how useful and helpful and adviser he had lost in him.

9. In 1930 a little after his acession to the throne both of his younger brothers Sahibzadas Jafar Ali Khan and Abdul Karim Khan finding it impossible to pull on with him left the State. They wandered for a long time in British India. Their

stay during this period of more than a years exile was longest at Luckhnow. Their family pensions being stopped they maintained themselves with great difficulty by disposing of their property. Ultimately a reconciliation was brought about through the efforts of some of the Indian Princes and they returned to the State.

10. Sahibzada Qudrat Ali Khan belongs to the ruilng dynasty of Rampur. He is well read in oriental literatures and has served the State for a long time in different responsible capacities during the time of His late Highness as well as in the present reign. He was given a training in the revenue work and was appointed Naib Tehsildar as early as 1907. Later on he served the State in different capacities. He was an Assistant Home Secretary, Executive Officer of the Municipality, Assistant Magistrate and Nazim in the revenue department at various times. In the time of His present Highness he occupied the last mentioned post, and as such enjoyed the revenue powers roughly akin to those of a Collector in British India.

His daughter-in-law the daughter of the late Saadat Ali Khan Home Minister and Landlord (Rais) of Bilsi, Budaun District, and Akhtar Jahan Begum, caught the eye of young His Highness. Both Qudrat Ali Khan and his son Ikram Ali Khan were compelled to forego the girl in favour of His Highness. Neither the loving husband nor the devoted wife would consent to the tragic separation but sound logic and pathetic appeals have never been a matter of consideration to His Highness who ultimately got the divorce signed in the Fort by Ikram Ali Khan under great pressure and at the point of unheard-of tortures. Both father and son yielded to the brutal force of despotism. Qudrat Ali Khan made an abortive attempt to run away from the State. He actually reached the nearest British Police and Railway Station, Mondapande where he was overtaken by His Highness and his brothers, brought back to the State and placed under guard. He again left the State and from September to December

1932 he was writing his detailed biograpny in the columns of 'Mukhbir-Alam' an Urdu weekly of Moradabad under the heading 'Mazloom ki Faryad' (the cry of the oppressed). In the issue of the said weekly dated Sptember 8, 1933 the editor of this weekly organ gives the following note about the communication af Qudrat Ali Khan:—

"The biography of his own or the story of how suddenly he came to ruin because of his younger son, Ikram Ali Khan's wife that Sahibzade Qudrat Ali Khan uncle of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has sent to us for publication in 29 pages with a view to unveil the activities of the mysterious Darbar of Rampur is to be systematically published below. We at the same time hope that these cries and lamentations are bound to produce their effect."

For more than a year and a half Qudrat Ali Khan was a wanderer in the British Territory staying for the most part at Delhi and Moradabad and narrating his tales of woe before the British public and the British Government. His fine Bungalow on the Mall Road in Rampur on the construction of which he had spent the greater part of his earnings, was confiscated and given over to the Army Head Quarters. His family stipend too was stopped. This uncle of His Highness took to dealing in coal at Delhi and passed his days of exile in privations. At last starved out he surrendered to his nephew the Ruler of Rampur in November 1933. As usual a few criminal cases had been concocted against him in Rampur. They were withdrawn on his coming back and he was allowed a rent of Rs. 4o-p. m. for his bungalow from the Army Budget. An order of His Highness dated 2-11-1933 and gazetted on 4-11-1933 runs as follows:- " Sahibzade Qudrat Ali Khan Bahadur confesses his guilt and apologises. We forgive him out of our consideration for the family. The cases under section 121 A, 124 A and 120 B, I. P. C. are discharged. His bungalow in which the office of the Army headquarters is lodged is given back to him. He will get Rs.

40/-P. M. as its rent from the army budget." His son Ikram Ali is still at Delhi mourning his enforced separation from his wife. 'The Riasat' a Delhi weekly dated November 20, 1933 published a note about the deplorable and pathetic condition of this young man whom the pangs of separation with his loving wife have made almost a wreck of humanity.

Last though not the least is the tale of woe that the sisters of His Highness have to tell.

a. The younger of these is princess Muazzam-Un-Nisa Begum who has published a detailed statement of her misfortunes in the columns of the 'Princely India' a Delhi weekly dated October 15 1933. On the very day of her father's death her real brother the present Ruler ordered that the whole of her landed property as well as her cash Rs. 85000 were forfeited to the State. A few days later she was asked to sign a sale-deed of her zemindari villages that her father had purchased for her. On her refusal to submit she was separated from her husband and entered into the Fort. Her husband Sahibzade Ahmad Ullah Khan Second-in-Command was insulted by provocative and jeering remarks at the court. This molestation not being considered enough one night an armed detatchment was sent to him as has been narrated elsewhere and he was dragged off from his zenana. Little respect and care were paid to the daughter of a Ruler and the sister of another by these unconsciencious agents of His Highness's tyranny who would execute orders without the least compunction. "**Being overwhelmed**" she says in her statement:-

> "**With grief and shame I concealed my** face unable to see who was approaching me. Any how, some soldiers advanced towards me and some towards my hus--band. My brothers had revolvers in their pockets and fired in the air. Just when I was quietening my frightened child the soldiers arrested my husband and putting him in a motor car hurried off. I too suffered the same fate."

The innocent husband of this princess was court-martialled for culpable homicide and sentenced to 14 years R. I. All this time she and her little daughter were seriously ill without any nursing and medical treatment-a really hard state for one who was born with a silver spoon in her mouth and brought up in the palaces of Sir. Hamid Ali Khan the late Ruler of Rampur. On the coronation day of His Highness both she and her husband being released at the intercession of some of the court favourites thought of leaving Rampur for good. While His Highness was at Mussorie they caught hold of the opportunity and stealthily marched out of Rampur in cognito. They wandered about in British territory deprived of all they had and for some time stayed at Lucknow. This exiled daughter of a Prince and her husband were not let alone even in the British territory and His Highness went on forming schemes to somehow bring them back into his clutches. At Lucknow an abortive attempt was made to kidnapp them by force to Rampur and the brothers of His Highness who were themselves refugees a little before were entrusted with this sacred duty. A number of cars were posted at different convenient places along the road joining Lucknow to Rampur and it was arranged that the princess and her husband after being rendered unconcious by means of a drug should be driven hurriedly to Rampur. But the attempt failed on the timely information to her given by a kind neighbour.

Another sinister attempt was made in summer last at Mussorie where this ill and unhappy princess went for a change of climate. His Highness too had gone there to spend summer as usual. The rich bait of the restoration of her property and immense riches from the royal treasury was constantly dangled before her. She resisted all temptations being sure of His Highness's revengeful nature. A "Novel ruse" as she aptly calls it was now created. Princes Jafar Ali Khan and Abdul Karim Khan, her brothers told her that His Highness was ill and that she as his sister should call at his residence to enquire after his health and express

her sympathies. They assured her on the Holy Quran that she would not be deceived in any way. Out of purely fraternal affection she and her husband went to His Highness's camp utterly forgetful of the abject treatment that had been meted out to them and the vindictiveness of His Highness. They were intimidated and called upon to sign a blank paper which they very reluctantly did having found no other way to get out of the trouble. On being released Ahmad Ullah Khan the husband of this afflicted princess phoned to the Kotwals of Mussorie and Dehradun to see that his wife was not taken away to Rampur by His Highness. On this the princess was allowed to return to her husband. She along with her family is now passing her days of misery at Delhi where she has been joined by another sister Sahibzadi Shahzadi Begum.

b. The tragic story that princess Shazadi Begum the elder and the only real sister of His Highness has to relate is probably the culminating point of the tragedy of the family drama Some of what goes on in the innermost chambers of His Highness's palaces in greatest secrecy unknown to the lacs of Rampur people outside these palaces and millions of humanity outside Rampur has come to light since this princess staged a walk-out. People considered that His Highness was very kind to sisters and mother on whom he lavished abundant favours- But they have been dis-illusioned by a statement published by this princess in the columns of the 'Princely India' dated September 17, 1933 which she had to do for a section of Delhi Press hired by the Rampur Government started a vicious propaganda against her and would not leave her alone.

Princess Shahzadi Begum the only real sister of the present Ruler of Rampur used to be a dearly loved daughter of His late Highness. She was married to a member of the royal family. Sahibzada Mumtaz Ali Khan. Her husband was a man of parts and a strict followor of his principles. He had an unconquerable spirit that could not be cowed down even by late Sir Hamid Ali

Khan. He was simple and honest and very charitable to the poor and the needy. He suffered from consumption to which he succumbed inspite of a protracted and careful medical treatment. Shahzadi Begum, his wife, was considerably influenced in character by her husband of whom she was a true devotee. The deceased Mumtaz Alli Khan left behind him two sons, Princes Jafar Husain and Raza Husain who may be seen today at New Delhi along with their mother.

When His Highness came to the throne in 1930 Princess Shahzadi Begum was living along with her mother at Rampur. The royal brother began the long series of maltreatments and disgraceful behaviour to which this princess has been subjected. She was lodged behind the prison bars for a pious wish to live with her daughter-in-law and sons. Along with her both of her sons and her daughter-in-law too were jailed. A little after she was cruelly asked to secure the divorce of her daughter-in-law the daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla. Both she and her son, the husband of the girl at first did not consent to this unjust and horrible order of His Highness. As a result she along with her son was again imprisoned. The rigours of imprisonment with no hopes of relief from any quarter compelled her to obey. Divorce was obtained from her son by means of totures similar to those used in the case of Sahibzada Ikram Ali Khan. A helpless lady and her minor son could have done nothing but to submit to the coercion of a despotic Ruler. While she was in the jail the mother of her other daughter-in-law Akhtar jahan Begum of Bilsi was induced by His Highness to file a Civil Suit against her in the State courts which she was assured would be decreed. Akhtar Jahan Begum was also given the temptation of a divorce for her daughter from the son of Shahzadi Begum and the re-marriage of her daughter to a better husband, 'perhaps to a Nawab" as Shahzadi Begum would put it. But she would not agree. She was given a greater temptation when she was called

to Rampur and advanced a loan of Rs. 75,000/- from the State Treasury which she badly required to redeem her property. She was also promised a fat allowace of Rs. 1000/- per month but she persisted in her refusal to His Highness's unjust and improper demands. Divorce for one of the daughters-in-law of Shahzadi Begum having been already secured His Highness was now using every means to deprive her of the other and this time, the wife of her elder son. "Can anybody tolerate" says Shahzadi Begum in her statement "the extreme pressure brought to bear upon in order to divorce his loving wife."

After the divorce had been obtained from her younger son to his wife Shahzadi Begum wanted to re-marry him to the sister of her daughter-in-law but His Highness would not allow that even. He proposed a novel and ludicrous match, the marriage of his own one year old infant daughter to the 19-years old son of Shahzadi Begum to which Shahzadi Begum could not naturally consent. While Shahzadi Begum was at Mussorie in summer last along with her mother and the mother of her daughter-in-law busy nursing her daughter-in-law she caught hold of the opportunity and made the best of it. She left Mussorie for Delhi along with her family. Her sister-in-law Akhtar Jahan Begum a grand mother of about 60 naturally could not stay with His Highness after Shahzadi Begum had left. If she did, consequences would be dreadful. She accompanied Shahzadi Begum, therefore, to Delhi. His Highness's Sardar Deorhiat phoned to him to Rampur about his sister's departure. He rushed in State cars accompanied by his younger brothers and numbers of stout men with plenty of pistols and ammunition to effect a coup. At Lakhsar and Moradabad Railway sations the brothers tried to persuade the sister to return to Rampur but afraid of her sons life and her own she called the British Government's Police and entrusted her cause to them. The brothers disappointed returned to Rampur while she reached Delhi and is still staying there.

She was now so much fed up with the treatment of her Nawal

Brother with herself, her sons, and her daughter-in-law that all overtures from His Highness to bring her back to the State failed. It was now arranged to destroy her reputation by hiring a certain section of Press and to make even British India a place not fit for her and if possible to exercise influence on the British Government to compell her to return to Rampur along with her property. This gave rise to the Maftoon-Nizami controversy. Mr. Diwan Singh Maftoon the proprietor of the "Riasat," a vernacular weekly of Delhi and Khwaja Hassan Nizami, a Delhi journalist whose services were hired by the State for a propaganda against His Highness's sister were busy in the long struggle championing the causes of Shahzadi Begum and the Ruler of Rampur respectively. This duel between the two journalists exposed the mentality with which the Government of His Highness has been working. Responsible Ministers of His Highness have been exposed by the Editor of the "Riasat" by publishing their secret intriguing communication with Khwaja Hassan Nizami of Delhi.

A block photo of the letter of Saiyed Aulad Husain, the Publicity Officer of Rampur State was published in the "Riasat" dated November 12-1933. The letter of this responsible State officer shows how this elder sister was being persecuted by His Highness even in the British Territory. The letter is addressed to Hassan Nizami who was at this time busy condemning the princess in his newly issued newspaper 'The Adil' and reads—

> "Your letter. Your order will be surely executed. I think His Highness means that propaganda against 'Sh.' should be carried on in such a way that being harrassed she should be compelled to ask for pardon. And the question of jewellery, you should emphasise it in such a way that it should excite the Delhi Government which will then ask 'Sh' to return to Rampur. The rest as you like. To advice you is to give counsel to Luqman."

This letter is dated Rampur October 15, 1933. (See photo)

The letters 'Sh.' obviously mean Shahzadi Begum.

Another block photo of the letter of K. B. Abu Mohammad, the Revenue Minister of Rampur has been published in the "Riasat" of the 20th November 1933. This too has been addressed to Hassan Nizami and runs as follows:—

> "His Highness agrees with you. You should influence the Political Department in every possible way and prove that Shahzadi Begum is entirely at fault. If it had been the fault of His Highness why should he have sent her sons to England. It is strong side of ours. In newspapers too publish such articles which should prove His Higness's sense of justice and Shahzadi Begum's fault. If it is done in this way it is bound to influence the Political Department. Propaganda now should be carried in the two or four English Newspapers too." (See photo)

It is pitiable to see this Khan Bahadur and a responsible servant of the British Government who is on deputation in Rampur State stooping to such nefarious and mischievous intri-guing. Apart from his being an old and experienced servant of the British Government on the verge of retirement he is said to be a man of literary tastes too. But his letter exposes his mentality and character which are essentially the outcome of his education. He has not come to Rampur to write letters to press hirelings and to carry on an utterly false and vicious propaganda against a princess who is nearing 40 and has fallen on evil days. He should have better looked to his department the business for which the State has borrowed his services. As seen from his letter he is not come to Rampur with his army of favourites in the missionary spirit to help the people as he gives out but to please His Highness by playing the role of an intriguing courtier. He is doing dis-service instead of service to Rampur and it is why he is so unpopular among the people of Rampur. It had been good if he had adopted the ideal and followed in the foot-steps of his capable predecessor Rai

Bahadur Brij Chandra Sharma P. C. S. and like him made himself an ideal Revenue Minister of Rampur.

A third letter of a similar nature published in block photo in the "Riasat" of November 26, 1933 was written by K. B. Masood -Ul-Hassan Bar-At-Law the Judicial Minister of His Highness, the custodian of Law and Justice. The letter after misrepresenting the agitation and unrest in Rampur proceeds:-

> "As regards Shahzadi Begum she has been taken away by Akhter Jan for her personal interests and now a conspiracy is being made against His Highness. The fact is that Begum Sahiba has taken away jewellery worth ten or twelve lacs which is a State property. It should be emphasised that the Local Government should force her to return to Rampur." (see photo)

It is shocking to see this head of the department of Justice taking part in such under-hand intrigues and asking Hassan Nizami to exercise undue influence on the Delhi Government to compel the princess to return to the same place where she had suffered tremendously. How the courts impart justice in Rampur may be realised from the ideal of justice adopted by their head And this same justicier Minister has been widely legislating for people of Rampur. It would be better to leave him to the pangs of his own conscience and the sense of mortification that must follow the exposition of his letter. Under the provisions of what law he desires the coercion of Shahzadi Begum by the Delhi Government to return to Rampur may be left to himself for explanation.

These wild attempts and underhand efforts of His Highness and his Ministers to cast reflections and propagate against his own sister and her sister-in-law Akhter Jahan Begum are the actions most unbecoming and improper for a prince and his government. His Highness would do better to let the sister

alone and abandon the pursuit of her jewels. Every insult hurled at Shahzadi Begum is sure to rebound on His Highness himself whose elder sister she is.

His Highness would do well to reflect for a moment why a world is in arms against him. His courtiers, relatives, subjects—everybody preferring exile to what he calls his affectionate and considerate treatment must mean something. He may well join with Shakespeare's Prince of Denmark in his soliloquy,

> "Time is out of joint; O, cursed spite,
>
> "That ever I was born to set it right."

D—Services

> "...And I suggest you here that all advance of this kind can only be achieved by gradual steps if it is to be sure and well-founded.'

Thus was His Highness advised by His Excellency, the Governor of United Provinces on the occassion of his investiture ceremony in 1930. Instead of acting in accordance with this sane advice and reforming his administration gradually His Highness soon after his accession began to wreck his father's tried machinery of administration in a hurry and frenzy. Within the short time of a few months Mr. Abdul Majid Khan C. I. E. Revenue Minister, Mr. Mahmood Ali Khan Home Minister, B. Bhagat Behari Lal Finance Secretary, Mr. Qamar Shah Khan Judicial Minister, Khan Bahadur Saiyed Jamil Ahmad P. W. D. Secretary and many other experienced and high officials of his father's time had been turned out and their places filled by the people of much smaller qualifications and experience. "Voilent break with the past" was the policy which His Highness began to pursue. Being uneducated and inexperienced, he had a barren imagination and could not realise that it was easier to destruct than to construct. He began to pull the well cemented

pieces of his father's administration apace. He had no cc -ctive programme before him. Everything that seemed and imposing interested him. The exercise of his illim autocratic powers gave him pleasure. Instantaneous obedier his orders, however harmful they might be was what he dem from his Ministers and other State servants. Evolution, he not know. He would make changes by a revolution. Posing some time as a reformer and an enlightened despot, a F -rick the great, a Napoleon or Mustafa Kamal or an Aman he soon degenerated into a pleasure-seeker and threw the of the State into a chaos that sound statesmanship administrative experience would take years to set right. havoc he brought was so rapid that on his coronation only about two months after his accession, his servant hither and thither in utter confusion without knowing ho procession should be arranged. He unnecessarily re-sh and rearranged the departments of the State often entrust department to a Minister who was least fitted for it. The me of his father's Executive Council were called Secretaries entitled those of his own as Ministers and raised their sal Then these Ministers were given Secretaries to work under A top-heavy system of administration was built up and sin were created for the favourites.

In April 1933 he had the following Cabinet of seven Min akin to His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Counc New Delhi.

1. Sahibzada Sir Abdulsamad Khan C. I. E.	Chief Ministe
2. Mr. A. K. Pande	Home Ministe
3. K. B. Abu Mohammad	Revenue Mini
4. K. B. Masood-ul-Hassan	Judicial Minist
5. K. B. Mohammad Hassan Khan	Finanace Mini
6. B. H. Zaidi	Household Mi
7. Lt. Col. C. T. Morris.	Army Minister

The salary of these Ministers ranged between 2000/- and 1000/-apart from the other conveniences provided for them by the State. There are a number of Secretaries too below the Ministers e. g. The Military Secretary, the Sardar Deorhiat, Chief Medical Officer, the D. I. G. Police, the Household Controller to His Highness, the Household Controller to Her Highness, Officer Jawahar Khana, the P. W. D. Secretary, the Political Secretary, the Private Secretary etc. The number of the secretaries as well as of the ministers has varied from time to time as the whim of His Highness has dictated. The pay of these dignitaries of the State has often varied in proportion to the quantity and amount of the pleasure they have been able to give to their Master. Work and merit have never been the criteria for pay-ment and remuneration in His Highness's Government.

The Ministers and the Secretaries live in palatial and well furnished State buildings in great splendour. Decent and costly motor cars are provided to them along with the charges of their upkeep. State cars have been given to much lowers officer too e. g. Saiyed Ibne Ali, musician. In may 1933 there was a new shuffling of Port Folios and intrigues and counter-intrigues shaped. the Executive Council of His Highness anew. K. B. Abu Mohammad the Revenue Minister a pygmy substitute for the giant Rai Bahadur B. C. Sharma P. C. S. as far as the capacities of head and heart are concerned shrewdly saw that Mr. A. K. Pande the Home Minister with his daring frankness and trenchant criticism before His Highness was a standing menace to him. This Home Minister was very popular among the Rampur people and his constant efforts were directed towards the public good. Once a teacher of His Highness in Rajkumar College Rajkot he was outspoken and used to expose all the favouritism and partiality as well as the mismanagement of the intriguing Abu Mohammad in the department entrusted to his care. He moreover launched schemes of remodelling the town on a modern and hygienic basis, of widening education among the masses, building wide and metalled

(Pucca) roads both in the city and the suburbs. His idea was to spend the maximum available of the State resources for the good of the people. He was in his stirrups before sunrise and personally supervised the clearance of drains and tunnels to ensure a good and satisfactory sanitation. He planned new buildings instead of the old and unhealthy and proposed to construct several Dak-Bungalows (Rest Houses) in the rural area. K. B. Abu Mohammad who would not tolerate being overshadowed by a really capable and industrious colleague carried on intrigues against this popular and well-intentioned Minister. Mention of the triple Shia league which he made consisting of B. H. Zaidi, Agha Tabatabai and himself with a view to make his influence supreme and dominant at the court, has been made already. His Highness was imperceptibly and skilfully administered the poison of narrow-minded religious bigotry. Mr. A. K. Pandey through the machinations of the Abu Mohammad trio was compelled to resign to the great sorrow of the people of Rampur. The young and the old murmured "Abu has after all defeated Pande" It may be said to the credit of Mr. A. K. Pande that he preferred to resign his office rather than to yield on principle and submit to a much inferior genius of head and shoulders above whom he stood in character and practical work.

Naturally the conqueror was the master of the booty, The P. W. D. so far under Mr. A. K. Pande was now entrusted to Abu Mohammad which he set betimes to recruit with his own favourites in his usual way.

The most daring and outspoken of the Ministers turned out the rest learnt a lesson and became submissive and tame to the Abu Mohammad trio. Within three days of the departure of Mr. A. K. Pande K. B. Abu Mohammad with his short stature, dark complexion, short neck, small rolling eyes, narrow forehed and stooped shoulders was seen proudly walking in the verandah of His Highness's palace with the rest of the Ministers behind him. With Messrs Zaidi and Tabatabai he was now the master of the

court field and monarch of all he surveyed. He is all powerful at the court of His Highness today inspite of his widespread unpopularity in Rampur.

Mr. B. H. Zaidi now the Political Secretary to His Highness, is a young man who comes of a family of Muzaffarnagar Saiyeds. He was for sometime the Head Master of the Aligarh University High School which post he had to resign (the reasons of which are known to every school boy at Aligarh) as a consequence of the Sir Rehimatullah inquiry committee instituted on the famous note of the Late Hon'ble Sahibzade Aftab Ahmad Khan the, Vice Chancellor of the Muslim University.

After his removal from the University Mr. B. H. Zaidi came to Rampur to seek his fortune. Ha had learnt his lessons in intrigue and diplomacy in the Muslim University and they served him well at the Rampur court. Here was a golden opportunity. The Late Sir Hamid Ali Khan the Nawab of Rampur was in the agony of death and would not survive long. The confidence of his young and inexperienced son, the future successor to the Gaddi should be obtained. This was successfully done. Hardly a month after the death of His Late Highness he was made a Puisne Judge of the Rampur High Court with a salary of Rs. 550/- per month. (State Gazette July 21-1930). Only five months hence on December 28-1930 he was raised to the position of the Private Secretary to His Highness. Not even two months had passed when he was further honoured with the post of the Household Minister to His Highness. (State Gazette 28-2-31). And his salary was raised to Rs. 800/-p. m. Thus in an amazingly short space of seven brief months he had become a minister of His Highness's Government. How far his stay of seven months in Rampur and experience of the people and the administration could make him a successful minister the reader may be left himself to decide. He had been hardly five months a Household Minister when he took another big stride and on the 7th May 1932 when Sahibzade Sir Abdussamad Khan

C. I. E. the capable Chief Minister left for England to take part in the Round Table conference he was made an Incharge Chief Minister, the highest post in the Government of His Highness. Much more capable minister like Mr. A. ·K. Pande K. B. Mohammad Hassan Khan Finance Minister were present in the Executive Council of His Highness but Zaidi a pet must be given prefernce. Twice again when Sir Abdulsamad Khan left for Europe and America it was Zaidi who was shown the favour of being appointed in his place. Personal proclivities of His Highness were in this way influencing the administration and spoiling it. Here was a violent revolt from his fathers policy who kept his administration above all his personal prejudices and favouritism. Mr. Zaidi is now virtually the strongest and the most influential adviser of His Highness while nominally Sir Abdulsamad Khan remains the Chief Minister and the highest dignitary of the State.

Khan Bahadur Mohammad Hassan Khan, a retired Deputy Accoutant General of the Indian Finance service holds the Port-Folio of Finance. He is a resident of Rampur and is calmly executing the order from above. He is the tamest of all the ministers for he has got his landed property and other interests in the State which he feels every minute in as much danger as his job. Though a capable pensioner of the British Government he can do little either to help the oppressed people of Rampur or to set the financial system of the State on a firm and sound footing in view of His Highness's imprudent ways. He has to face on the one side the intrigues of the Abu Mohammad trio while on the other he has to please a punctilious, wasteful and imprudent autocrate. It is under the same capable official that the State has become a bankrupt. He has adopted the safe policy of submitting passively to the orders of the Abu Mohammad trio as well as to those of His Highness. He is not an adviser of the State in Financial matters but a passive and silent executer of the orders. He has annihilated his initiative and his only concern is to pocket Rs, 1500/-, his salary at the end of every month.

He never worries which way the State is heading for he feels he is unable to improve the situation and nobody listens to him. To thrust his advice on the Cabinet led by anti-Rampuri Abu Mohmmad or on the wilful Ruler would mean disaster for him sure and certain which he is the last man to face. The shia trio secured his dismissal in the first week of February 1930.

Colonel Hassan Raza Khan is the Household Minister of His Highness. He is a resident of Rampur, and as tame and submissive an executer of the orders of the Abu Mohammad trio since the departure of Mr. A. K. Pandey, as the Finance Minister. He has wisely realised that it is absolutely futile to advise His Highness against the mischievous and harmful designs of Abu Mohammad and Company. He has thus made himself a nonentity in the Cabinet by complete suppression or his initiative.

K. B. Masood-Ul-Hassan, is the Judicial Minister of His Highness, He has the High Court and the lower courts under him, and is the Inspector General of Jail, etc besides. Till July, 1933 he had also the charge of the Police Department, to which he successfully subordinated the Judiciary. He is considerably responsible for what gross inequities and injustices have been practised by the Police and the Judiciary. The Police mischief and court's injustices are done under his supervision and care. Unheard-of rigours are exercised under his very nose on the prisoners whose moving appeals to him as he enters the jail he has a heart to ignore. Having lost much of his eyesight because of Diabetes he has nothing to fall back upon in this old age and imbecility except His Highness's service to which he clings fast inpenetrable to all pangs of conscience. He is always out to see that he does not forfeit the confidence of the Abu Mohammad trio which would be quite as much suicidal to his interest as the displeasure of His Highness himself. He either executed orders as a low subordinate or advises His Highness in perfect harmony with his dominant colleague Abu

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Mohammad. His only concern Is to receive his salary of Rs. 1000/- per month.

Major D. Bainbridge is the Minister Incharge of the Army. He a very tactful and courteous officer is the fittest person to deal with the soldiers who love him dearly and speak of him in high terms. But as has been seen elsewhere he too is not allowed a free hand in his department and constant interference with his work does not allow him to make the State forces a Brigade of capable sound soldiers and officers. Promotions are given and appointments are made of high officials without his consent and advice. Hardly two months back a theatre boy named Ashiq suddenly rose in His Highness's favour and was recruited in the Army as a Lieut: with a starting salary of Rs. 200/-per month which is more than given even to the oldest Captain. This has been done by the reduction of Rs. 150/- p. m. from the salary of Lt. Col. Abdul Hakim Khan, an old servant of the State. Major D. Bainbridge has no reason to feel quite safe and permanent in his place. Had he been a minister in the Civil Administration of His Highness he would have been either scared away by Khan Bahadur Abu Mohammad and his colleagues or submitted to them in a lowly fashion. He is very tactfully carrying on his work sometimes swallowing up and completely conniving at the interference into his department while at others warding it off in a polite and tactful way. Rampur people wish him to stay long in his place but such of their wishes have never been fulfilled, and if the administration of His Highness continues to run the course it has taken the day is not far off when Major D. Bainbridge like so many other capable and popular officers will be surely lost to them.

Last though not the least, in the Fxecutive Council of His Highness is Sir Abdussamad Khan G. I. E. the Chief Minister. He has been the Chief Minister of Rampur for about 30 years. He was in perfect harmony with His late Highness and the fellow Ministers in his reign and successfully carried on the administration of the State for such a long time. The only relic of

late Highness's Ministry, he must feel himself, naturally, strange with his new colleagues in the Cabinet. This old father-in-law and loyal servant has become a spent-up force in the time of His present Highness, who would not listen to sound advice. Sir Abdussamad Khan has been wise enough to absent himself very often from Rampur during these three years, having realised his incapability to meet the situation. He has been seffering from severe heart disease and is considerably shaken in health. He resumed the charge of his office after an absence of many a months in England only in November 1933. He has shown very little interest in the business of his office and feels more inclined to a peaceful retirement and well-earned rest than to energetic and active work for which he is now physically unfit.

Outside the Executive Council of His Highness Hujjat-Ul-Islam Agha Tabatabai, deserves notice because of his wast influence at the Rampur court. He is a Persian by birth and has been given a good sinecure because he belongs to the holy land of the Shias Nawab of Rampur professing the Shia creed, Agha Tabatabai has been a tutor and religious preceptor of His Highness since his childhood. His son is now being brought up and educated with the heir-apparent with a pocket money of Rs. 100/- per month apart from other expences. He himself has been provided with a palatial State building to reside and a decent car to ride. He enjoys ample leisure and holds the religious conscience of His Highness in his pocket. He would consult the Istikhara (a common practise among the Shias roughly akin to the Greek working of the Oracle) for His Highness. He would know about future by a divine inspiration and would prescribe costly antidotes and atonements like gold, silver, cash etc to avert the impending calamity. His word carries weight with His Highness on whom he wields an unbounded ifluence. He is an important member of the Abu Mohmmad trio, as stated above his opinions in the Executive council of the Ministers nobody can dare to gainsay except the mighty Abu Mohammad or B. H. Zaidi. The State servants respect

and flatter him almost as much as they do His Highness for he can change His Hignness's mind and orders.

The situation thus is in the hands of the Abu-Zaidi-Tabatabi league. These three form the innermost Council of His Highness's advisers on State policy. Their only concern is to exploit the State in their own interest or in that of the Shia brotherhood, whose colony they are speedily making at Rampur. That Rampur is essentially a place of the Rohillasby dint of whose arms it was won and whose Chief, the Nawab is liable to be removed (according to the previous engagements binding upon every Ruler of Rampur) if he betrays the confidence reposed in him by them and that the Rohillas are entirely a Sunni people, are no matters of considera-tion, for these champions of Shiaism. "Let History say what it will", they seem to argue "The situation now is that the Rohilla subjects are like a herd of sheep unconscious and ignorant of their past. The Ruler is all powerful and a Shia. He must benefit the brotherhood as much as he can and at the expense of whomsoever it may be." Apart from the interests of the community the trio is always out to carve in its own interest as much as possible. How Bashir Husain Zaidi and others have often obtainad loans from the State Treasury and got them remitted is an instance to show that heaps of money are going to them. jobs for their relatives, rewards to them and their nephews in season and out of season are the order ol the day. It is the self-interested policy of exploitation of the State resources for their own purposes that is fast carrying the State to ruin. The State is already buried under a huge debt from which, if the present advisers of His Highness continue in their places, it would be difficult for it to recover. It is the people who ultimately suffer and not the Non-Rampur self-interested Ministers.

The So Called Reorganization Of Services

This being the Ministry it can be realised what the condi-tion of the lower services and the administration must be. His

Highness and his Ministers seem to be in a wager to lead the State rapidly towards disaster.

It has been argued recently by His Highness's Government that services have been reorganised on a moderan basis. The incap-able have been turned out and their pleaces have been filled by the capables. After seeing how upstarts like Mr. B. H. Zaidi have risen to the Chief Ministership or Premiership of the State within a space of about seven months short time there does not remain much need to dilate on the subject. The present chaotic condition of the State is itself a convincing argument which may be safely advanced in reply to the so called reorganization of services. None of the present ministers can call himself more capable than those bequeathed to His Highness by his father and so disgracefully turned out by him on his accession.

The whole of the axing business has been done on the principle of humour and favouritism-a question purely of like and dislike, rather than of capability and incapability. It may be very apropriately asked why if His Highness was reorganising services on a modern basis and substituting the capable for the incapable a number of Rampur men reappointed after being dismissed.

The following instances may be interesting to note.

1. Usuf Ali Khan, Hakim Sadar, an official who may be called a Secretary below the Revenue Minister, was dismissed unreasonably by an order of His Highness issued on the 25th of November 1930. (State Gazette November 29, 1930). He wds reappointed in his former place on January 18, 1931 "on pardon being granted to him". The order was gazetted on January 24, 1931.

2. Yunus Khan a Municipal Superintendant was dismissed by the order of November 22, 1930 (State Gazette November 29, 1930). He was reinstated on March 29, 1931. (State Gazette of April 4, 1931).

3. Major Abdul Hameed, Household Controller t Highness was pensioned of by the order off September 2 (State Gazette October 1, 1931). He was reinstated own place by an order of April 29, 1932 (State Gazett 30, 1932).

4. Dr. Jagan Nath, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was di on October 1, 1931 (State Gazette October 3, 1931). I reappointed in his former place on April 20, 1932 Gazette of April 23, 1932).

5. Siddiq Ali Khan Household Controller to His Highn dismissed on January 11, 1933, (State Gazette January 14, Along with him his brothers Masood Ali, Manager Stat and Maqsooq Ali, Manager State Guest House were also ssed, without any reason. In the order about the dismissal Siddiq Ali His Highness gave two causes of his dismissal, because he misbehaved with his senior officer and secondly, the very post of Household Controller was to be abolish order of April 23, 1933 reinstated Siddiq Ali Khan in his place. Five days hence another order was Gazetted transfer to State Electric Engineership and making in his place appointment of a Shia gentleman on a salary of Rs. 30 month. It baffles intelligence to try to find out on what all this was done. The said Siddiq Ali Khan's aboveme brothers too were reinstated soon after his own reinstatem this was nothing but a fow freaks of His Highness's fanc

6. Majid Ali Khan Secretary P. W. D. was dismissed o ary 14, 1933 (State Gazette 16-1-33). The reason for his d as given in the order was his own reluctance to cont State service. In March 1933 he was again appointed former post. In July 1933 he was locked up in a solitar side the Fort at the instance of Khan Bahad Mohammad whose subordinate he used to be, along with number of other leading men of the town. Military and

guards were posted on him. He was released after about a month, his father and himself being bound over by means of a security of Rs. 10,000/. He has now left the State and settled at Delhi.

These are only a few instances of the thousands of dismissals and reinstatements arbitrarily made by His Highness and his ministers who interpret all this as a reorganization of services before the world outside Rampur. It is difficult to understand why these and many other Rampuri servants were reinstated if the State was dismissing them for incapability.

The Government of His Highness must also find some explanation for the dismissal of hundreds of those men who were substituted for Rampur men because they 'were capable' in their own words. There is quite a long list of such people of British India whom His Highness employed and who had to leave State service within these three years and a half. Prominent among them are the following:—

1. Chowdhri Sharf-uzzaman B. A. Bar-At-Law of Lucknow mention of whom has been made previously.

2. Justice Moin Uddin Ansari B. A. Bar-At-Law of Lucknow Puisne Judge High Court Rampur.

3. Ashfaq Husain Qadri, Head-Master Police Training School Rampur.

4. Zamir-Ul-Hasan Barni Esquire whose services were borrowed from the Government of India for a period of two years on a salary of Rs. 400/- P. M. excluding Pension Fund, House rent etc. (State Gazette dated 7-2-31). He was made Political Secretary. Not being able to put up with the conditions prevalent at Rampur he left the State in disgust (State Gazette 7-2-32).

5. Dr. Jamil Urrahman M. B. B. S. (Lucknow) of Bareilly who was employed as a Health Officer on a salary of Rs. 300/- p. m. (State Gazette 6-12-30).

6. Capt. Peacock was employed on a salary of Rs. 500/–exclud-ing a descent bungalow, car etc. after the unjust dismissal of K. B. Baqar Ali Khan, a man of Rampur who retired on a pension from U. P. Police Service after leaving there a brilliant record of meritorious services. (State Gazette October 18, 1930) Mrs. Peacock was an excellent dancer. His Highness met Mr. and Mrs. Peacock at Mussorie and brought them down to Rampur in the beginning of the winter of 1930. Capt. Peacock was made the Superintendant of Police of the State. He did not know anything of Police for a long time. As soon as he began to understand the work entrusted to him he was compelled to leave the State. He left Rampur on August. 11, 1931.

7. Mr. Nizam Uddin, Accountant General of the State was employed on a sala.y of Rs. 450/– per month excluding residence allowance etc. (State Gazette 11–10–30). He was a very ex-perienced expert in accounts and had been selected by K. B. Mohammad Hassan Khan, the Finance Minister. He was a British Government's Pensioner, and has set right the accounts of Maler Kotla, Bhopal, Kashmere and many other Indian States before joining service under the Rampur Govern-ment. He was murmuring against his limitations and the inter ference of His Highness all the time he was at Rampur. He had to leave ultimately on January 23, 1933. (State Gazette 24–1–33). In his place the services of one Saiyed Mohammad Jamil with a big remuneration of about Rs. 1300/–per month have been borrowed from the British Government. It is very doubtful if the newly appointed man will be of any service at all under the present conditions.

8. Captain Rodgers who was appointed tutor to the Heir–Apparent with a salary of Rs. 7oo/–per month excluding his board, lodging, car expenses etc, on the 9th of October 1930 (State Gazette 11–10–1930).

9. Mr. Norman Knight, another tutor to the Heir–Apparent who had been substituted for Captain Rodgers on the 21–12–1931.

10. Major B. Harrison a third tutor of the Heir-Apparent who was employed on a salary of Rs. 1500/-per month excluding board, lodging etc, on the 10th of April 1933 (State Gazette April 15, 1933) was dismissed only a month after the appointment on the 16th of May 1933.

11. Mrs. Leubeck, the Lady Superintendant, Khas Bagh Palace who was given a separate staff and department with a fat salary was dismissed on the 28th of April 1933.

12. Saiyed Hamid Ali B. A. another tutor of the Heir--Apparent who left the State service in August 1932 ·(State Gazette of August 27, 1932).

13. Mr. T. P. Das of Lucknow who was appointed P. W. D. Secretary on the 24th July 193o. He was taken into custody and an enquiry committee was set up on him on the 1st of March 1931. A military officer Lt: Kunwar Bahadur was posted on him and accompanied Mr. Das if he stepped out of his residence even if it were for a few minutes. Mr. T. P. Das who had some experience of the affairs of the State knew he was in danger, because His Highness was displeased with him. He went to the Railway Station with the accompaniment of his guard on the pretext to recieve a guest and as the train moved hurriedly entered into a compartment without purchasing a ticket. The poor Lt: Kunwar Bahadur was court-martialled, dismissed and his security money was confiscated. (State Gazette March 14, 1931).

14. Saiyed Wiquar Husain Superintendant of Police was dismissed on December 27, 1931. (State Gazette January 2, 1932)

15. Mr. A. K. Pandey, Home Minister whose services had been borrowed from the British Government on July 20-1930 and whose mention has been made in the previous pages

16. Mrs. Zuha Head Mistress of the Girl's School who was dismissed on July 8-1933. (State Gazette July 8-1933).

17. Lt. Col. C. T. Morris, Army Minister who was employed on a salary of Rs. 1750- excluding residence, car etc, on May 21st, 1931 (State Gazette June 1-1931).

If the abovementioned officers had been employed on the basis of merit and capability there is no reason why they should have been dismissed or compelled to resign each after a few months of his employment. Either all of them were mad or there must be something wrong with the very system under which they worked.

The present Judicial Minister of His Highness under whose directions and supervision the blackest record of persecutions has been set up was himself dismissed (State Gazette May 14-1932) for not accompanying the Tazia of His Highness to the Karbala (Burial ground of the Tazias). His entreaties and remonstrances that he was a diabetic and could not walk a long distance proved vain and ineffective. He was however reinstat.d on the intercession of the Chief Minister. (State Gazette May 21, 1932) The reinstatement order issud by His Highness goes "Massood--Ul-Hassan, Judicial Minister on being pardoned is reinstated." In his dimissal order no reason whatsoever is given at all. Can all this be called a reorganization of Services ?

The career of another gentleman of the Punjab who is a State servant throws a flood of light on the unprincipled nature of the services. Major Ata-Ul-Rahman a resident of Lahore got some recommendation for Rampur Durbar during the reign of the Late Ruler and was appointed a Major in the Army department of State. When His present Highness came to the throne this gentlman was a Bakshi in the Stste Accouuts Department. His Highness compelled him to resign and leave Rampur. (State Gazette July 21, 1930). On the 23rd of December 1930 he returned to Rampur with what secret resources is not known to anybody. It was Gazetted that His Highness pardoned him and appointed him Parsonal Assistant to the Home Minister sinecure

created for him afresh. He was given a monthly salary of Rs. 250/- p. m. car, petrol etc. (State Gazette December 27, 1933) A number of departments were placed under his charge and it was written in the appointment order "Any other business that the Home Minister deems fit he may entrust to him." The words clearly go to show people from outside Rampur were being employed without sufficient work to do, All this time Rampur men were being dismissed in large number under the pretext of retrenchment, reduction and incapability. Sometime after Mr. Ata--Ur-Rahman was appointed the Tutor to the Heir-Apparent. On the 10th of April 1933 when Major B. Harrison was appointed to the Tutorship of the Heir-Apparent an order was issued "The Chief Minister should submit a report what post should now be *given to Mr. Ata-Ur-Rahman", (State Gazatte April 15, 1933).* At last a sinecure was thought out for him. He was asked to check the registers of the State Jawahar Khana etc. (Jewellery House), Only a month after Mr. B. Harrison was dismissed and Mr. Ata-Ur-Rahman was reappointed to the Tutorship of the Heir-Apparent.

The ministers as shown above are mostly Non-Rampuri and as such their only concern is to exploit the State to their own interest rather than to do anything substantial for the good of the people. The dominant Shia Clique in the Ministry and the inex--perienced Ruler have barred all career to talents. The two principles observed in the appointment to State service are Shiaism and favouritism. Men are not required for work but work is sought for men. Mr. B. H. Zaidi and K. B. Abu Mohammad have thrust their own relatives and favourites in the State service in large numbers by dismissing the Rampur people under one pretext or the other. Shias have been called in even for the smallest posts in the State and there are cases in which new departments have been unnecessarily opened to provide jobs for the favourites of the Ministers and the Ruler. There are a few State owned gardens here and there in the Tehsils of Shahabad

and Huzur. These were supervised in the time of the Late Ruler by the Tehsildars of the Tehsil under whose territory they were situated Mr. B. H. Zaidi created a separate Depart--ment of Gardens and appointed his nephew Tanveer Husain Zaidi as the Superintendant of this department. Thus the cost of the administration was increased by the unnecessary creation of a separate department while the income remained the same. The department has shown no improvements during these three years although on the occasion of the presentation of the annual budget His Highness has always been made to believe on paper that the department of Gardens under younger Zaidi has worked wonders. Nazir Husain Zaidi another nephew of B. H. Zaidi is incharge of the State dispensary at Bilaspur, a pet of both his own uncle and Khan Bahadur Abu Mohammad the communally minded Revenue Minister, who would virtually subordinate even his Hakim Parganas and Tehsildars to this Doctor. Another nephew of Mr. B. H. Zaidi is Incharge of the Dispensary at Swar whila a cousin Shahid Husain is a supervisor Qanoongo in the Tehsil of Swar and another has been provided with a descent job in the newly opened State Sugar Factory. There are many other relatives and favourites of Mr. B. H. Zaidi who have been provided jobs in the different departments of the State. Specially in the Gardens Department. Thus the promising acting Chief Minister (now Political Minister) is gradually making State service a family concern and Muzaffar Nagar District a recruiting ground for Rampur State service.

His colleague, K. B. Abu Mohammad has been more daring and active in this respect for he feels his position quite safe and well guarded being backed by the Provincial Government of U. P. from which his services have been borrowed by the Rampur Durbar. If he injures the national susceptibilities he has the British Government to defend him. He cleverly advised the young Ruler to invite His Excellency Sir Ahmad Saiyed Khan, the Nawab of Chhatari in his guber natorial capacity on April

20, 1930 while he was acting as Governor of U. P. during the six months absence of Sir. Malcolm Hailey in England. He would try to pose as host and guest both on this occasion and thus make capital from either sides. He thinks he made a demonstration of the strength of his position and influence in the British Government when the Muslim Governor praised him before the Nawab. He also feels he obliged His Excellency the Governor by arranging his visit to the State. He has been very active in entertaining the British guests at the table and at the expense of His Highness particularly during the frequent absence of Sir-Abdussamad Khan C. I. E. the Chief Minister. He has caught every possible opportunity of taking the credit of the State to himself and at the same time trying to impress on the mind of the British Guests that he was indispensi-ble for the State in which he was, in reality, staying with the help of bayonets. His influence at the court was used in as sinister a way as he obtained it. He at first tried to get the Rampur subordinate servants dismissed at the hands of their Rampuri officers. When the Rampuri officers showed unwillingness to axe their own people unjustly he took the task in his own hands and turned round on the officers too. It was his hobby to drive every morning in his car with a twelve bore gun in his hand, make a hurried visit to one of the Tehsils where he would not even get down from his car and dismiss a number of Rampuri servants The horn of his car threw terror into the hearts of Rampuri servants while the cheeks of the Shia clerks and other subordinates flushed with joy for they knew he championed their cause.

K. B. Abu Mohammad old and experienced as he is carefully tried to veil his scheme of colonizing the Rampur administration with the Shias in a clever way. If he would dismiss ten Rampur Sunnis in one month he would substitute in their places five Rampur Sunnis, 3, Shias and 2 Hindus. In the next month he would dismiss an other ten and would substitute a similar eliment in

their places. Thus gradually the Rampuri servants were being dismissed and the Shia and Non-Rampuri element was being increased in the administration yet the people of Rampur could not say that he was dismissing Sunnis to give places to the Shias and outsiders exclusively. Another tactics adopted by this anti-Sunni Minister was to borrow the services of a number of people from the Provincial Government of U. P. This was done to hide and protect the army of his incapable favourites that he employed otherwise, if the Rampur people complained of their wholesale dismissals and substitution of Non-Rampuris in their places to the outside world or to His Excellency the Governor of U. P. Abu Mohammad would shut their mouth by arguing that he had dismissed the incapable men of Rampur and borrowed the services of the servants of the Provincial Government itself whose capability was an estabilishd fact and to challange which would displease the Provincial Government itself with the complai-nants. But he has been caught hold of and all the wicked tactics and self interested policy have been exposed by the Rampur people who are educationally and mentally fit to manage their own affairs and on whom the brunt of his anti Rampuri policy has fallen. He never borrowed the services of those British Government servants' who were really capable and could have done something for the good of the State and the people. Instead he borrowed the services of either Shias or of those who were his friends or Subordinates during the time he was working in the Provincial Government or of the nominees of his friends. This was all to give them plenty of holday-making and fat deputation allowances in Rampur. Mr. Abbas Zaidi P. C. S. has been made the Revenue Secretary on a salary of Rs. 800/-p. m. Saiyed Nasir Husain a Naib Tehsildar, has been made the Director of Land Records and Agriculture on a salary of Rs. 250 p. m. while Mr. Hamid Husain Jafria resident of Agra District who is fresh out of Ranger Class Forest College Dehradun has been made the Forest Officer of the State on a salary of Rs. 200/-p. m. All these three are Shias and their only

recommendation to the State service is their profession of Shiaism. These officers have been also granted travelling allowances within the State, a privilege that has been denied to the Rampuri servants.

It will be clear from one instance alone what business they are doing in the State and what necessitated the borrowing of their services. The State is situated in the plains and is devoid of hills and forests. Naturally it has no possibility of any forest of teak etc. The soil is culturable and fertile and best suited for agriculture. Because of over-taxation the tenants migrated to the neighbouring British Territory in huge nmbers and the land having fallen into disuse naturally there grew up bushes parti--cularly of brambles here and there. These were auctioned off from time to time by the Revenue Department of the State K. B. Abu Mohmmad who wanted to provide a job for young Hamid Hussain, Jafri in Rampur somehow or other established a separate Forest Department for this natural growth of bushes and ordered that the money obtained by the auction of these bushes should be deposited in the Treasury as income of the Forest Department. About a year and a half has passed since the establishment of. this department. The young and inexperienced head of the department does not khow what to do. At the budget time clever and powerful Abu Mohmmad to his defence, the money obtained by the sale of the abovementioned naturally grown bushes, is shown as the income of the Forest department. Thus the State income from these bushes remains the same as it used to be before while an unnecessary expense on the establishment of the forest depart--ment has increased. It is by these veiled tactics and deceptive methods that the Revenue Minister and his colleagues in the Ministry are exploiting the State to their own ends. It is note-worthy here that Rai Bahadur B. C. Sharma the predecessor of the present Revenue Minister stayed at Rampur for one full year but he never employed a single Non-Rampuri and never dismissed a single Rampuri.

By degrading Usuf Ali Khan to Tehsildarship two Nazims Messrs Wajih Ullah Khan and Bashir Haider have been employed each on a salary of Rs. 350/- per month and have been given separate establishments and staff for their offices. Usuf Ali Khan is a man who has served in the Revenue Depart-ment of the State for over a score of years and by persistent valuable and loyal service rose to the position of Hakim Sadarship (a link between the Tehsildars and the Revenue Minister) from a Naib Tehsildar. He has vast experience of the State revenue and sagacity and tact of an Executive Officer. He used to get Rs. 250/- p. m. as his salary. The Revenue Minister's new arrangement has set up three officers with a salary of about Rs. 1500/- per month instead of this one officer of the salary of Rs. 250/- per month. The office of the Hakim Sadar has been abolished and all this has been done to provide the henchmen and co-religionists of the Revenue Minister with decent jobs. All this is nothing but a callous exploitation of the State in his own interest by taking undue advantage of the young age and Shiaism of the Ruler as well as his support by the Provincial Government, whose servant he happens to be. Not being satisfied with giving high posts to his own men in the Revenue Department the Revenue Minister has gone further. He has recruited even petty clerks ond Ziladars in his department from outside Rampur. The following are some of the instances which will verify the statement.

1 The services of Mohammad Ibrahim and Radhey Shiam, Supervisor Qanugos were borrowed from the Districts of Hamir-pur and Bareilly respectively, on a salary of Rs, 60/- per month each. (State Gazette June 10, 1933).

2. The services of Adit Prasad and Mahmud Hasan Supervisor Canungos were borrowed from the districts of Bahraich and Cawnpore respectively on a salary of Rs. 60/- p. m. eacn (State Gazette June 10, 1933).

	Name	Post	Salary
3. a.	Abrar Ahmad	Sarbarahkar with a salary of	Rs. [illegible]50/- p. m.
b.	Abdul Kafi	Ziledar	Rs. 30/-
c.	Yasin Ahmed	„	Rs. 53/-
d.	Mohammad Nabi	„	Rs. 30/-
e.	Sardar Husain	„	
f.	Ghulam Hazrat	„	Rs. 30/-
G.	Qasim Raza	„	Rs. 53/-
h.	Ghulam Ghaus	„	Rs. 20/-
i.	Raza Husain	„	Rs. 20/-

All, the abovementioned were employed at different times in the Revenue Department (State Gazette May 20, 1933).

4. Ghalib Husain Accountant for the office of The Nazim, Northern Circle was appointed on a salary of Rs. 40/-p. m. (State Gazette June 17-1933).

5. Syed Ishaq Ali an old man of over 65 whom Abu Mohammad should better have secured a pension from His Highness was at first appointed Amin in the Colony office Bilaspur and was later on transferred to the more lucrative job of Sarbarahkarship of Tehsil Swar on a salary of Rs. 40/-p. m. (State Gazette dated June 24-1933).

6. Mohammad Husain Registrar Qanungo Sadar (State Gazette January 7, 1933).

7. Saiyed Hassan Ziledar of Tanda (State Gazette May 6-1933). who embezzled about Rs. 1200/- and left the State stealthily.)

8. Mohammad Wali, Reader in-Chief to the Nazim and Izhar Ul Haq Clerk in the Nazim's office (State Gazette April 29-1933).

No : 8 makes it clear how the non-Rampuri subordinate officers appointed by the Revenue Minister would not like in their own turn to keep Rampur people even as clerks in their offices. man of Rampur was supposed to have lost all capacity to serve the State. He could not now be even a fit clerk. It brings out clearly how the anti-Rampuri policy in services has been pushed to the farthest end by the Revenue Minister. And yet all this has been boasted of by the State as a reorganization of services. An extensive, though incomplete list of non-Rampuri Servants, most of whom are Shias, is at the end of this book (see appendix).

The State started a Sugar Factory in the beginning of the winter of 1933 and gave out that the measure had been adopted to relieve the un-employed Rampur men. Very few of the poor Rampur people were given jobs in this factory whose shares too they have been allowed to purchase in a limited number of cases. The posts in the factory were filled either with the nominees of Khan Bahadur Abu Mohammad and B. H. Zaidi or with the men of the non-Rampuri proprietors.

As in appointments in promotions too the two principles of favouritism and Shiaism have been adopted and systematically followed. Incapable Shias and favourites have been given speedy promotions while the deserving Rampuri servants were allowed to rot. Some of the Ministers particularly Khan Bahadur Abu Mohd. have tried to tease and curse their Rampuri subordinates to resignations. Every Shia servant of the State has worked as a spy of one Shia Minister or the other, while the Rampuri servants feeling that they do not enjoy the confidence of their Shia and anti-Rampuri Ministers perform their duties with utmost caution and remain in a State of permanent awe and fear. The Shia clerks and officers constantly work as spies on them and back-bite them to the Shia Ministers. Strange and fancial pretexts are sought out by the ministers to make dismissal. Those of the Rampuri servants who express their resentment for the anti-Rampuri and bigotted policy of Khan Bahadur Abu Mohammad

or other Ministers have to lose their jobs and enter the jail gates besides. The following instance will show how quickly promotions have been given to the Shia servants of the State.

1. B. H. Zaidi's rapid rise has been stated in the previous pages. How promotion in the salary was given him by leaps and bounds may be realised from one order of His Highness which was issued on the 18th of February 1931 (State Gazette 18-2-1931) By this order he was given an increment of Rs 250/- P. M. and consequently his monthly salary rose fron. Rs. 550/- to Rs. 800/- P. m. soon after was raised to to Rs. 1000/- P. m.

2. B. H. Zaidi's nephew Tanwir Husain Zaidi was employed in the State service as Superintendant of State Gardens on a salary of Rs 100/- p. m. Within three yeais his salary has been raised to Rs. 250/- p. m.

3. Dr. Imtiaz Husain who holds the sinecure of the Staff Surgeon was given Rs. 50/-per month as an increment in his salary by the order of April 20, 1932 (State Gazette April 23, 1932). Hardly a month had passed when another increment of Rs. 50/- p. m. was given him by the order of May 19, 1932 (State Gazette June 1, 1932). And yet His Highness' Government has the audacity to state to the outside world that services have been reorganized on a modern basis.

The following instances will show how the favourites have been given increments in season and out of season and out of all proportions to their position, work or qualifications.

1. Shaukat Ali Khan who has known to His Highness since the time of Heir-Apparentship was employed as a Peshkar(Reader) on a salary of Rs 50/- p. m. By the order of June 27, 1930 (State Gazette July 7, 1930). Before a month had passed another order was inssued on the 14th of July 1930 doubling his salary. (State Gezette July 21, 1930) About a month after another order was issued on August 26, 1930) granting him increment of Rs 25/-

p. m. (State Gazette August 27, 1930) Thus in about two months time a favourite's pay had been raised from Rs 50/-to Rs 125/-p. m.

2. Captain Abdul Hmid, Controller to Her Hghness and a court favourite was given an increment of Rs 50/-p. m. by the order of June 25, 1930 (State Gazette June 30, 1930) He was given another increment of Rs 50/-p. m. on the 19th of May 1931. (State Gazette June 1, 1931.)

3. Dr. Ahmad Ali Khan, another favourite was given an increment of Rs 50/-per month in his salary of Rs 250/- p. m., on June 26, 1930. (State Gazette June 30, 1930.) His pay was raised thus to Rs 300/- per month. Only three months after, on September 27, 1930, (State Gazette October 1, 1930) he was given another increment and this time of Rs 100/-per month and thus his salary was raised in a period of three months from Rs 250/- to Rs 400/- per month.

4. Even the musicians and singers of the court were given increments in pay and promotions out of all proportion to their position and salary while the most deserving and talented servants were callqusly ignored. Mushtaq Husain a singer was given an increment of Rs. 25/- per month (State Gazette January 17-1931), while Ibn Ali another Musician was favoured with an increment of Rs. 25/- per month (State Gazette July 7-1933).

5. Zahir Ul Hassan, a Sarishtedar (Reader) was given an increment of Rs. 40/- per month on July 14, 1930 (State Gazette July 21, 1930). By an order of the 26th of August 1930 (State Gazette 27th August 1930) he was given another increment of Rs. 25/- per month. He had thus within a month and a half received an increment of Rs. 65/- in his pay, almost equal to his original salary.

Thousands of such instances can be multiplied from the State Gazettes which contain the orders of His Highness to this effect

and which are the history of the three and a half years' mal-administration at Rampur and which can sufficiently belie all statements and arguments put forward by His Highness's Govern-ment to prove that the administration of Rampur has been carried on during this period on any principles at all.

Rampur men have been shabbily paid and shabbily maintained in service. In some cases the treatment meted out to them has been so inequitous and unjust that they have lost all attraction for the State service and all faith in their Government's sense of Justice. While Rao, a barber, (State Gazette March, 4, 1930) and Lachu, a dancing boy at the court were being given a monthly salary of Rs. 100/- each. Khadim Ali Khan M. A. Tehsildar, Munsif and Magistrate of Bilaspur Pargana was being paid the contemptible salary of Rs. 63 per month a glowing example of how the State has been treating Rampuri servants with contempt and disgrace. How there was an influx of non-Rampuri parasites into the State and His Highness's Government was lavishing the treasury on the Shia and favourite servants while the most promising and best minds of Rampur who could form excellent Executive Officers of the highest ranks and responsibility were being ignored may be gathered from the following one instance only:—

On the 2nd of September 1930 His Highness appointed half a dozen of educated young men as Tehsildars-Undertraining from among the Rampur people. They were-

1. Massood Ali Khan M. A. (Alig.)
2. Khadim Ali Khan, M. A. (Alld.)
3. Amjad Ali Khan. B. A. (Agra)
4. Abdul Kabir Khan. B. Com. (Lko)
5. Agha Akhtar Husain. B. Sc. (Agra)
6. Syed Irtiza Ali s/o S. Ibn Ali the court favourite and musician.

They were given an allowance of Rs. 70/- P. m. for t
training period and were promised careers and promotions in t
civil service of Rampur according to their merits, qualificatio
and work. His Highness dangled before them the nice bait of
befitting and considerate treatment. In their characteristic loy
spirit they accepted State service hopefully. The two Masters
Art were sent for training in the British system of revenue
an arrangement with the U. P. Government early in October 19
They stayed at Moradabad and Bareilly respectively for a period
six months and then returned to the State. Much water had flo
under the bridge since they left Rampur last. Their's was t
return of the batch of students who were called back to Kal
by the Afghan Government after the abdication of King Ama
Ullah who had sent them to Turkey during his regime for tra
-ing. His Highness had forgotten all his idealistic schemes a
lapsed into a pleasure-seeker, forgetful of all his promises.
out of touch he was with his administration that he did n
know about the return of these two graduates from their tra
-ing and issued an order on the 25th. of May 1931 (Sta
Gazettee June 1, 1931). " Two of the probationary Tehsilda
have been sent out for training under the British Governme
On their return the Chief Minister will make arrangement
send out others". At the time he issued this order both of the
graduates had returned and been posted in two differe
Tehsils of the State. On April 11, 1931 Mr. Masood A
Khan and Saiyed Irtiza Ali were appointed Tehsildars of t
Tehsils of Bilaspur and Tanda respectively, with the contempti
increment of Rs 10/- p. m. to training allowance of Rs. 7(
p. m. (State Gazette April 16, 1931). Of these Saiyed Irti
Ali was degraded to Naib Tehsildarship of Tehsil Milak
June 7-1931 for His Highness wanted to please Mr. Pan
Lal, I. C. S. the then Collector of Budaun by raising his broth
Nau Ratan Lal to Tehsildarship (State Gazette of June 11-193
Syed Irtiza Ali was further degraded in May 1933 by t
Revenue Minister to the contemptible position of a Karinda a

his place was given to a Shia Naib Tehsildar who may still be seen in Tehsil Milak. Mr. Massood Ali Khan M. A. had to yield his place in May 1933 to a Non-Rampuri Tehsildar of the Revenue Minister's choice. After being harrassed for more than a month in the burning days of June 1933 by means of unnecessary and constant tours and outings on petty pretexts like the Patwari's and Qanungos', Mr. Masood Ali Khan was given the nominal work of a Karinda of a few state owned villages situated in British Territory. He is plodding his way under the harsh and unbearable conditions and in the hostile non-Rampuri atmosphere with great difficulty. But for the recent upheaval and mass agitation in Rampur he would have been dismissed long ago.

Amjad Ali Khan B. A. was sent to Calcutta to supervise a State owned building and a few pieces of land scattered over several villages in Bengal, the work which a man of much inferior ability could have been entrusted with.

Agha Akhtar Husain B. Sc. was dismissed from state service in the retrenchment scheme and left the State.

Abdul Kabir Khan B. Com. has been transferred to the Accounts Department and is carrying on with a poor salary and a heavy heart.

Khadim Ali Khan M. A. who would show reluctance in obeying the orders of the communally-minded Revenue Minister to dismiss Rampur men on no ground or to harm their interests in other ways was involved in a false criminal case as has been narrated elsewhere. He narrowly escaped the State prison and left the State in disgust.

This is the sorry end of the scheme of the six Tehsildars under training. His Highness has very mercilessly ruined their careers and done a harm to these young educated men of Rampur the magnitude of which he cannot imagine. These men

who were the flower of the intelligentia of Rampur and were physically and intellectually suited to hold the highest posts in the State have been subjected to a most shameful treatment. How far the tragic story of these young men throws light on the "reorganization of services" so much talked of by the Ruler and Ministers may be left to the reader himself to decide.

Mr. Bhogi Lal Tahsildar, who was appointed in place of Masood Ali Khan M. A. was given a salary of Rs 200/- p. m. while the latter used to get only Rs. 80/- p. m. Mr. Hafiz Ali Khan another selection of the Revenue Minister in place of Mr. Khadim Ali Khan M. A. used to be a clerk in the Agra Municipality. He is a man of no academic qualifications or experience of Revenue work but has been given a salary of Rs. 150/- p. m. Khadim Ali Khan used to get less than half of his successor's pay.

This poor payment and shabby treatment of these graduates was due to the fact that they were Rampur men. Rampuri sub-Inspector of Police gets Rs 30/- p. m. Habib-Ul-Rahman Khan a pensioner of the British Government, a very capable Sub-Inspector is getting only Rs. 30/- p. m. Abdul Kabir Khan B. Com. is getting Rs. 70/- p. m. in the Accounts Department while Mahmud Shah Beg a man of Moradabad with the same qualifications and work in the same department was appointed on Rs. 100/- p. m. The Rampuri Naib Tehsildars, e. g. Shaukat Ali Khan in Huzur Tehsil, were never given more than Rs. 40/- or 50/- p. m. while the Non-Rampuri Naib Tehsildars of Tehsils Milak and Tanda have been given a start with Rs. 100/-p. m. Chandra Bhal Singh, a Rampuri Supervisor Qanungo is getting about Rs. 25/- p. m. while a number of non-Rampuri Qanungos with the same Hardoi College Diploma were called in on a salary of Rs. 60/- p. m. each. Abdul Jalil Khan a Rampur man has been appointed Inspector of the State ponds. He has to constantly tour throughout the length and

breadth of the State Territory. K. B. Abu Mohammad has made his appointment on the poor salary of Rs. 20/- p. m. with no allowance at all. Sometime before one Saiyed Zahir Husain of Allahabad used to occupy the same post with a salary of Rs. 100/- p. m. It is impossible for the present Inspector to discharge his duties faithfully with this poor salary. Abu Mohammad knows it well, but would intentionally keep the Rampur men lowly paid. All these inequities and preferential treatment must be felt by the Rampur people who have decidedly better and greater claims in their own State. It is these things that have made the present Revenue Minister the most hated man in Rampur today. Rampur men are so lowly paid that it is difficult for them to make both ends meet. While His Highness was spending money like water on his personal pleasures and on a top-heavy system of administration Rampur men were being dismissed or their poor salary was being mercilessly reduced. The village Chowkidar (Watchman) the guardian of His Highness's subjects has been subjected to retrenchment and reduction. He now gets the negligible sum of Rs. 3/- to 3½ per month. Naturally he feels responsibility to the extent of the payment and cannot be expected to maintain any high ideal of duty. The order of His Highness cutting the salary of the village chowkidars was issued on the 25th of October 1931 and may be found in the State Gazette. The non-Rampuri village Karindas the names of some of whom have been given previously were given a salary of Rs. 50/- to 20/- p. m. while the Rampur men employed by the State with a promise of Rs. 30/-, 25/-, 20/-, etc. p. m. were given Rs. 15/-, 12/- 10/- etc. p. m. respectively-a very unbecoming action of the Revenue Minister and the Ruler himself. The matter involved the question of a few hundred more for the number of these men was 176 only. The State and the Revenue Minister could well have avoided this breach of promise by honestly paying them off according to their promise. (State Gazette June 28, 1933.) Mumtaz Bahadur Khan a clerk in Tehsil Bilispur who has to perform the double

duty of Moharrir Mal (Reader) and Moharrir Sarsari (Judicial Clerk in Revenue cases) is being paid the contemptible sum of Rs. 15/- p. m. The peons in Tehsils that have to effect the arrest of the turbulent defaulters are being paid as low as Rs. 6/- p. m. Their very shabby appearance is a disgrace to the Government of which they are servants. And all this is being done inspite of His Highness's orders on paper that no non-Rampuri should be employed on any post in the State as long as a fit Rampur man can be found for it. These orders of His Highness seem to have been meant for show and gone to feed the waste paper basket or the shelf. If not, it will have to be admitted that Rampur State which produced Ali Brothers, and a number of other useful and capable men e. g. Mr. Maqsood Ali Khan P. C. S. Collector of Mainpuri District, A. Rashid I. C. S., Dr. A. Ali Khan M. D. M. S. (Germany) etc is now barren and incapable to supply even petty clerks and village karindas to the State service.

His Highness has also from time to time given it out in the State Gazette that because the well-paid servants worked well he would always pay his servants on a handsome scale. It seems he made such orders for the non-Rampuri servants and his favourites alone. These orders have never been given effect to as far as the Rampuri servants are concerned.

Apart from the abject treatment of the Rampuri servants in regard to appointment, pay and promotions, they are constantly transferred from one station to another. Four different Sub Ins-pectors held the charge of the Patwai Police Station one after another in the year 31-32. The Head-Mastership of the Police Training School has been given to a number of men at various times during these three years, e. g. Ashfaq Husain Qadri, Abdul Rauf, Mohammad Husain etc. Three different Sub-Inspectors of Police Messrs Afsar Ali Khan, Habib-Ul-Rahman Khan and Usman Ali were seen in the Bilaspur Police Station within one year 1932-33, while the following six different men had worked as

Tehsildar of Bilaspur Tehsil within one year. Hamid Shah, Khadim Ali Khan, Tajammul Husain, Hafiz Ali Khan, Mohammad Ahmad Khan, Nau Ratan Lal and Hafiz Ali Khan again No-body is sure he will stay in his place the following day. In the Pazpur Conference held between the Tehsildars of Bilaspur and Swar (Rampur State) on the one side and those of Kichha and Bazpur (Nainital District) on the other, a bluff plenipotentiary of the British side humorously remarked that the Rampur Government had made it a point never to allow a Tehsildar to stay in one Tehsil for full one year.

The departments too are being tossed every day between one Minister and the other. During the span of three years the Municipality has been constantly shifted to the supervision of the Judicial Minister and the Home Minister. The Police has been placed under the Judicial Minister, Army Minister and the Chief Minister by turns. The department of Education has been supervised by the Home Minister, Judicial Minister, and the Chief Minister at various times. Ponds have been placed sometimes under the Revenue Minister, while at others under the Police Superintendant. The Excise department has been placed under the Army Minister and the Revenue Minister at various times. It is a practical impossibility to remember the transfers of sub-departments to defferent officers in one year under the Household Minister.

The distribution of Judicial powers between the High Court and the lower courts has been made times out of number. For this purpose the Judicial Minister, K. B. Masud-Ul-Hasan has made different Nazim Namas of the High Court sanctioned by His Highness on the 13th of August 1930 (State Gazette August 22, 1930). 26th of September 1931, Ist of October 1931, 28th of March 1933 etc. Since May 1933 a fanciful scheme of touring Munsif-Magistrates has been introduced. The six Tehsils of Rampur have been divided into two parts. Each of these parts has been provided with an officer who is at once a Munsif and Magi-

-gistrate, thus combining both Civil and Criminal powers in himself. These Munsif-Magistrates stay in each of the Tehsils for a decade of days or so in a month and hastily run through the pending cases. They are constantly shifting from one place to another and along with them their clerks with their whole paraphernalia are shifted. The litigants are put to tremendous worry. Rampur rural area has very few pucca roads and no rail-roads at all. The means of communication from one place to another are mediaeval and by no means easy. There are small streams which become unfordable during the rainy season. Bridges are very few. Arrangements for boats to carry the passengers across the rivers is very scarce. The Munsif Magistrate is himself considerably worried by constant travelling in a hackneyed old typed and highly inconvenient bullock cart or a pony Tonga along a dusty and dirty road from Bilaspur to Swar, a distance of more than 16 miles. The litigants have often to run after him from one Tehsil to another along these troublesome roads to file a bail application or to offer a security for an accused under custody. The system is a novelty in India but it has appealed to His Highness and his Judicial Minister who consider that this ingenuity has amazed the world. They have realised the difficulty and discomfort of the poor village litigants and preposterousness of the system, yet they stick to it on the ground that its abolition would prove their ridiculousness. Further they cannot imagine that it is a folly to insist upon a mistake after it has been known and a wisdom to correct it.

In face of all these maltreatments of the so called public servants whose lot is worse than that of the private, they have been compelled to sign bonds that they would not give up State service for a period of three years. Exemptions as usual have been made in this connection too. The order of His Highness to this effect was issued on September 12, 1931. (State Gazette September 19, 1931). The order lays down that those guilty of the breach will be liable to imprisonment extending to a month

or a fine equal to their income of two months or to both, and brings the masons and workmen too under purview of the Law. The non-Rampuri servants may safely and stealthily walk out of the State any moment they decide to discontinue State service but those of Rampur with their all at Rampur must feel the brunt of this order.

There is no provision of pension or bonus for a servant when he retires after lifelong service to the State or is arbitrarily dismissed. But some of the higher officials who have had personal influence at the court have been given pensions for example, Mushaffa Ahmad of Budaun, Abdul Hamid, the late Col : Nur Mohammad Khan etc. Among lower servants there cannot be found any instance of this privilege being granted. It is obvious that such pensions have been granted as a Mark of special favour and not in recognition of solid and useful services to the State in accordance with some principle or law.

This poor treatment of the public servants has naturally led to very ruinous results. It is pity that the young Ruler is far from realising them. The shortness of payment and dismissals in season and out of reason without any grounds have considerably demoralised the servants. A very important Minister of the State once told a subordinate of his "It is a strange Government. You are dissatisfied; I am dissatisfied as much as a peon of the State, everybody is discontented. Insecurity prevails all round. He who is most highly benefitted by His Highness feels himself as much insecure as he who is most lowly and unevenly paid. I wonder why this Government does not collapse." A servant who feels he may be served with his dismissal order any moment cannot have self confidence. He cannot execute, therefore, the orders from above successfully. When officers like K. B. Abu Mahammad are out to find out pretexts for dismissal the subordinate servants must become timid and cowardly. And in view of the fact that the Durbar dismisses important public servants on anonymous applications without making a careful enquiry or allowing the

accused servant a chance of putting up his defence any
may threaten the public servants with an application of c
and thus compel them to do things according to his dic
certain unconcerned vagabond complained against Saiyed
Shah, Tehsildar of Bilaspur to Khan Bahadur Abu Mol
the Revenue Minister before a huge crowd. The Minis
looking for an opportunity to deal a blow to the said T
listened to him and encouraged him for future.
making any enquiry into the matter which did not
the complainant at all, the Minister put up the
complaint before the Ruler who believed it and took act
a result such unstatesmanlike actions the public servants (I
undefended by their officers must lose all moral calil
prestige. The result is that the very foundations of His H
Government have become shaky. Security, reward, and
payment which have been considered by the British Gov
as the bases of efficiency of public services are unkn
Rampur State.

E—The Revenue Department and the Tenantry

We have seen in Chapter II how the State has bee
-ing for a long time past the system of leasing villages
highest bidders decenially and in certain cases for a longe
too. The system worked well as long as the State ha
intentions and did not make itself a parasite for the mid
and the tenant. Abdul Majid Khan C. I. E. and his succ
Bahadur Brij Chandra Sharma wisely adopted a policy o
something for the people to live upon considering that th
were a milch-cow and must get something to sustain th
Both of these gentlemen realised that the tenant
lease-holder both had a share in the produce of the soi
with the Government.

Their successor, Khan Bahabur Abu Mohammad bro
the policy followed by his predecessors and established

principle of "Everything for the Government and nothing for the people." The rates of the staples rose considerably during the Great War and simultaneouly did the State raise the rent of the land. Then came the gradual fall of prices after the Great War followed by the world-wide depression of the last few years. Every Government reduced rents and revenue in proportion to the fall of prices and thus relieved the tenantry. During the Fasli years 1337-39 the reductions in rent granted by the U. P. Govern-ment have amounted in many cases to as much as one half. The State made the nominal reduction of one sixteenth and one fifteenth in the rent in the years. 1337 and 1338 and that too in most of the cases was done at the expense of the middle man, (I. e.) the nothing substantial was done to save the tenants or the lease-holders both of whom stand practically ruined. Today the rents in the State are almost double of those charged in the neighbouring British districts on the same class of soil. Under the bidding system the State realised the highest from the leaseholders while they in their turn tried to realies the highest they could from the tenants. The price of corn having fallen down after the Great War neither the tenant nor the lease-holder was able to meet the demand of the State and both were consequently ruined. The Rampur Government thus by its greedy policy of not allowing any fall in the income of the Treasury broke the financial status of the middle and the agricultural classes.

The bidding system undoubtedly was out of date and hackneyed. But the system itself was not so mischievous and harmful as the way in which it was worked by the Durbar. The best policy would be to turn it into the zemindari system and making suitable reductions in the rent. This would re-establish the lost financial stability of the tenant and the middle class which both are the mainstay of the State. It would give to the zemindars a keen interest in the amelioration of the tenants and an increase in the income to the State for increase in the zemindar's income would mean a proportionate increase in that of the State. The system

would help to bring the lakhs of acres of waste land lying idle and deserted under cultivation. The zemindar would strain every nerve to save the tenant from ruin and yet increase the revenue for he could bequeath his village to his heirs who would be benefitted by the fruits of his labour.

The unsympathetic Durbar with K. B. Abu Mohmmad as its Revenue Minister introduced a "Direct System" instead. How the introduction involved a breach of contract on the part of the State and caused a tremendous loss to the lease-holder has been discussed in Chapter II. It has been wrongly argued by the State of late that the recent upheaval of national feeling in Rampur and the hostile attitude of people towards their Government were all due to the abolition of the leasing or bidding system. As a matter of fact the abolition of the system was only the occasion and not the cause of the mass agitation in Rampur. The way in which the system has been abolished was most unjust and inequitous and has been widely protested against. The Revenue Minister and the Rampur Government have unequivocally condemned the middle class land-holders for their undue exactions and harsh treat-ment of the tenantry conveniently aud deliberately forgetting that the State itself was indirectly responsible for all undue extortions and rigorous treatment. The minister and the Durbar to hide their own callousness have gone to the extent of calling the middle class landholders as "absentee landlords" and have assigned the decrease of the population in the rural area to the ravages of the middle class leaseholders. Admitted that the rural population of Rampur thinned because of the excesses of the leaseholders, the State must find some explanation for the tremendous fall of figures in the population of the urban area. It will be interesting to note what treatment has been meted out under the "Direct System" to the tenantry as a savouir of whose the present Revenue Minister followed by his army of non-Rampuri favourites has tried to pose. In April 1932 when His Highness was induced

to introduce the Direct System by the Revenue Minister it was with a promise that the Revenue Department would increase the income by 10 per cent. (State Gazette May 1932). Thus His Highness accepted the Direct System scheme and his Revenue Minister suggested it nct because they had the cause of the poor tenantry at heart but because they wanted to increase their demand from the tenant–a sordid motive in view of the fact that the State was already extracting from him much more than it deserved or he had the capacity to pay. In June 1933 when the tenants in these directly managed villages of the State could not pay off their dues to the department they were wildly beaten and cruelly tortured by the subordinate servants of the Revenue Department. The Government authorities were now direct tax–-Collectors and to help the Revenue Minister to fulfil his promise to His Highness his non–Rampuri henchmen spared no pains to extort as much as possible from the tenants at all and at any cost. Barbarities, unheard of under the lease–holders, have been found to be practised under the newly introduced. "Direct System" The village Patwaris, Karindas, Naib Tehsildars, and Tehsildars were directed by the non–Rampuri Nazims to increase the State demand by entering into the Patwari's papers fresh dues under different heads. The State demand despite all this unfairness fell consi-derably short of that which was realised from the leaseholders. The State income fell considerably and the Revenue Minister who would look upon the leaseholders as thieves now realised that the rental in reality was much less than he thought. Severity of the Revenue authorities and the increase of demand are so intoler-able that the tenants are seeking refuge by constantly migrating into the neighbouring British Territory.

A number of concessions have been made a show of on paper but the lot of the tenant is becoming worse and much harder since they came into direct touch with the Government. It was announced that no officer would be entitled to take any forced labour (Begar) from the tenants. The very next day a tenant of Bilaspur complained to Mr. Bashir Haider the Nazim of the high-

-handedness of one Abrar Ahmad, Sarbarahkar in forcing him to yield his bullock cart for conveyance. The Nazim who is a staunch believer in the theory that Abu Mohammad and party are staying in Rampur to train and help the Rampuris in a missionary spirit had little patience to hear him and gave him a severe rebuke for his impudence to complain against an officer. This Abrar Ahmad had been employed in Rampur at the instance of Bashir Haider. Had there been a resourceless Rampuri in his place nothing could have saved him from dismissal.

Since 1932 the irrigation tax too has been doubled by the Revenue Minister inspite of the advice of Mr. K. Samdani the Irrigation Engineer to the contrary. When the tenants of Huzur Tehsil refused to irrigate their fields from the State canals on the ground that they could not afford to pay off the heavy tax the subordinate servants of the Irrigation department at whose instigation God alone knows went at dead of night and stealthily let out the canal water into their fields. Those whose fields had been thus watered were forced to pay the canal dues to the treasury. The tenant knows no other way to seek shelter from these excesses, except an overnight flight to the British territory.

The following table will show the increase of water tax per Bigha of land in comparison to that demanded previous to 1932 -

Name of Canal	How watered	Before 1932				At Present			
		Rabi	Kharif	Sugar	Ponda Sugar	Rabi	Kharif	Sugar	Ponda Sugar
Kosi, Bahalla.	Flood.	-2-6	-3-0	-4-2	-8-4	-5-0	-5-10	-8-4	1-0-8
Ghuga and other canals.	Lift.	-1-8	-2-6	-3-4	-6-8	-3 4	-5-0	-6-0	-13-4
Kemri Canal.	Flood.	-2-6	-2-6	-3-4	-6-8	-5-0	-5-0	-8-4	1-0-8
	Lift.	-1-8	-1-8	-2-6	-5-0	-3-4	-3-4	-6-8	-13-4
Bhakra Canal.	Flood.	-2-3	-2-9	-3-11	-7-10	-4-4	-5-0	-7-6	-15-0
	Lift.	-1-8	-2-3	-3-4	-6-8	-2-4	-3-4	-6-8	-13-4
Gangan Canal.	Flood.	-1-6	-4-2	-10-0	1-0-4	-5-0	-8-2	1-0-4	2-8-0
	Lift.	-1-0	-3-6	-6-8	-13-4	-2-4	-6-8	-13-4	1-10-8
Benazir Canal	Flood.	-3-9	-4-6	-6-4	-12-6	-7-6	-8-4	-10-0	1-4-0
	Lift.	-2-6	-3-9	-5-0	-10-0	-5-0	-6-8	-8-4	1-8-0

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The final sanction to this increased taxation was given by His Highness on October 16, 1932. The order has been gazetted.

In view of the fact that the land rent is almost double of that demanded in the neighbouring British districts the demand of Rs. 2/ 8/- for the irrigation of a Bigha of land from the Gangan canal is monstrously exhorbitant and almost unbearable. This increased irrigation tax is all the more annoying because the canals are not properly cleaned and the velocity of water is low. Moreover the staff is not efficient and as a consequence very frequently the water reaches the fields when the crops have already been damaged owing to the want of water.

Apart from these excessive land and water taxes each of the numerous small rivulets running in the State territory has ferries at different places. The tenant must pay a tax before he passes these streams. Many of these streams have no bridge at all. It is extremely annoying to wade across the stream and yet have to pay a tax. It reminds the tax-payer of the over-taxation of France on the eve of the Revolution as he dives down his hand into his pocket to pay off to the lease-holdor of the ferry. (ghat). There are innumerable such other cesses calld the Siwayat which the tenant had to pay. Over and above these excessive State demands the tenant has to meet those of the non-Rampuri subordinate officers who are often more aggressive than those of the State itself. When Saiyed Nasir Husain the Director of Land Records, a pet of Abu Mohammad tours the tenant must provide his camp with plenty of milk, butter, fuel, carts bullocks etc, otherwise he would be subjected to most disgraceful forms of torture. This imperious British Government Naib Tehsildar and Rampur State Director of Land Records and Agriculture would not countenance passing unnoticed in the country side and would give a severe thrashing to the peasants who would welcome him with a low bow. Complaints against him to the Revenue Minister would not only go unheeded but provoke volcanic erruptions in the minister against the complainant. And yet the same minister is bold enough to boast himself as a redeemer of the tenantry.

We have seen in connection with the Services how K. B. Abu Mohd. has turned out Rampuri servants who brought years of experience of the nature of Rampur people and the business of Rampur officers and courts to bear upon their posts in the State service. A new and non-Rampuri staff entirely ignorant of the traditions and dispositions of the people and the way of despatch--ing business of the State has taken the place of the old staff. This has considerably made the condition of the official business chaotic in Revenue Department. Those who have to do with the tenants do not understand their necessities and mentality, nor do they care do so as long as the mighty Revenue Minister is in power.

A large tract of land is lying waste in the northern part of the State adjoining the neighbouring British district of Nainital. This tract comprises of several lakhs of acres and is a part of three different Tehsils, Bilaspur, Swar and Tanda. As you travel from Bilaspur an important State town to Kichha a British town in the Nainital District at a distance of 19 miles from Bilaspur you will find for miles and miles as far as the eye goes nothing but the wilderness of the bushy grass and waste land, a fit resort for wild game and the owl. Similarly if you travel along the northern border of the State from Bilaspur through Tehsil Swar, to Tanda you will come across no human face except a solitary shepherd, here and there yelling out an old and rustic ditty who startles to see one from the din and noise of civilization in this land of wild beasts and luxuriant vegetation. The region abounds in Malaria mosquito and other kinds of poisonous flies. It is one of the most fertile parts of Rampur State and used to be some years back the most populated and productive part too. But the excessive State demand accom-panied by the Ruler's negligence towards the preservation of measures to develop the agricultural resources, of the State depopulated this whole area. The tenants migrated to the contiguous British territory mostly to the Nainital District. The deserted

land became waste and bushes and long straw grass took the place of the rich and pleasant fields of paddy and wheat. The debris of some of the villages may be seen even today. The high-sounding names and big areas of most of them clearly show that they were once densely populated with plenty of sturdy men busy housewives and sporting young folk, human habitations bustling with life and activity. As you travel on horse back or a bullock cart through this desolate part of the country (for it is impossible to travel in this part of the State in any other conveyance) you pass quite a network of canals which are now blocked up with an overgrowth of wild bushes and trees, having fallen inro disuse for a long time past. All this carries the imagination of the traveller back to the days when this tract was dotted over with human habitation. The late Nawab Sir Hamid Ali Khan made a scheme of re-populating this tract and with this end in view allowed land to the tenants on a nominal rent. There being scarcity of land in the Punjab the tenants of that province were colonized in this region. His Late Highness achieved success in the scheme to a large extent and at one time as many as 42 villages were filled with these Punjab imigrants. Rai Bahadur B. C. Sharma, the Revenue Minister in the earlier part of the reign of the persent Ruler evinced a keen interest in colonizing this tract during his short stay of a year in Rampur and initiated a well considered scheme of colonizing a group of seven villages in one year. His idea was to take up as much part of the tract for colonization as could be easily managed and then to concentrate every force on it to make the colonization a complete success. He knew that an attempt to populate the whole area at once was bound to result in failure for the State had no resources to take in hand such a grand scheme.

His successor K. B. Abu Mohammad in his zeal to find fault with his predecessor and outshine him reversed all his schemes to the great detriment of the State. He had more to do with the intriguing and counter-intriguing business at the court than with the

formation and introduction of schemes for rural reconstruction, colonization or agricultural development. He had to destory rather than to construct. As has been said elsewhere instead of helping Saiyed Hamid Shah the Assistant Colonization Officer who had gained experience and training in colonization busi--ness under the able direction and guidance of Rai Bahadur B. C. Sharma, in the overhauling of the Colony Office the anti--Rampuri Abu Mohammad dismissed Saiyed Hamid Shah and then rewarded him with jail. Instead of Hamid Shah one Rashid Ali, a non-Rampuri who was dismissed from the post of Naib Tehsildar for immoral conduct by the Kumeon Government was entrusted with the important business of colonization. As expected he made a mess of the difficult and important business entrusted to his charge. Nasir Husain, Director Land Records, Bashir Haider, the Nazim-the whole hierarchy of officials including the Minister was new and did not know anything of the history or the methods suitable to the colonization of the State. They would try to populate the whole of the vast tract all at once without sufficient resources or budget. They ran in hurry to and fro without knowing exactly what to do. Bashir Haider was so much confused that he ran in the rainy season of 1933 to the Punjab with no definite scheme or programme before him. he little knew that the proper and suitable time to bring the tenants from the Punjab was summer so that the tenant may understand his new surroundings properly and get settled in his new home before the rains actually came deluging the whole of the region with the tall straw grass infested with the Malaria mosquito and the poisonous flies. The attempt as anticipated proved abortive. The few Pun-jabi tenants who came to the State and saw the wild growth of the Tarai grass and jungle lost all courage and hope of ever being able to bring the land under cultivation and hurried back to the Punjab to paint a horrible picture of the Rampur colony there. Those of them who were in touch with the Colonization office at Bilaspur found it so corrupted and demoralised under Mr.

Rashid Ali that they were disgusted with the system of coloniza--tion as established at present in the State. The population of this colony is fast thinning since the present Revenue Minister took the charge of the Revenue Department. A number of the Punjabi tenants accustomed to the dry and healthy climate of their own province succumbed to the damp and malarial Tarai climate of the State uncared for by the State while others hurried back over--night to the Punjab through the nearest British Territory of Kichha and Bazpur in the Nainital District. As they come to obtain medicine from the Bilaspur dispensary, their tall emaciated forms, broad skeletons, strong bones and bulging bellies because of enlarged spleens and livers show how cruelly indifferent is the Revenue Department of the State towards these immigrants who were attracted to Rampur by many golden promises. For negligence towards them the Ruler of Rampur and his Revenue Minister are responsible to man and God. Fairness is necessary for progress and prosperity in business. The wole of the Rampur Government and particularly, the Revenue Department as guided by K. B. Abu Mohammad are a believer in diplomacy and trickery rather than fair dealing. In November 1932 when the present Revenue Minister took Mr. Drake Brockman, the then Political Agent of Rampur to show the colony at Bilaspur he told him that he had a lac for the development of the colonization scheme in the budget while he had not even a few thousands for the purpose.

That Abu Mohammad's policy in Rampur is the exploitation of the State resources in the interest of his men and his own is clearly brought out by the two contrary schemes of Forestation and Colonization side by side in the same area and at the same time. While the Forest Department led by youngish Hamid Husain Jafri is trying to grow some kind or other of jungles with a view to show practical and solid work of the newly established department. The colonization department is trying to populate the same tract with human beings. Jungles abounding with wild and ferocious beasts and plains of rich paddy and

wheat fields, a combination of two opposites is unimaginable to any mind except that of Khan Bahadur Abu Mohammad. Numerous such intances can be multiplied which amply bring out that the State is being administered by younglings and administrative invalids and consequently heading towards ruin. The Revenue Minister and his party of favourites are mere parasites as far as the people of Rampur are concerned. Their unpopularity means that they are seer in the right perspective by those whom they govern.

There are but few roads in the rural area. They are all unmetalled, broken and dusty. Old Ishaq Ali, an Amin in the Colony office who was apointed to State service by K. B. Abu Mohammad at the age of about 70 happened to travel in the winter of 1932 for a couple of miles along the chief road joining Rampur to Nainital. It was at once a funny and pitiable sight to see this old clerk who basks in the sunshine of the Revenue Minister's favour clutching Mr. Rashid Ali, Assistant Colonization officer with both of his hands as the bullock cart (Rahlu) rolled along the dusty road. On arriving at Bilaspur he swore he would never toar about in future.

There are no wells along the ways and roads in the rural area as may be seen in the British territory. Villages are dirty and unhealthy. People do not know what a Town area System is, much less a District Board. The main towns in the suburbs are extremely unhygienic. Bilaspur dispensary records show scores of Malaria patients even in the healthiest months of the year. Epidemics are vary common. In 1931, Plague swept a large number in the Shahabad Tehsil. People ceased to take river water for the dead bodies of the victims had been thrown into the streams to avoid the protracted procedure of cremation. In summer 1932 another Tehsil. Bilaspur had been so extensively ravaged by epidemic that a large part of the population left the area terror-striken. The town of Bilaspur in April and May 1932 presented a gloomy appearance having been deserted by about two-thirds

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Rashid Ali that they were disgusted with the system of coloniza--tion as established at present in the State. The population of this colony is fast thinning since the present Revenue Minister took the charge of the Revenue Department. A number of the Punjabi tenants accustomed to the dry and healthy climate of their own province succumbed to the damp and malarial Tarai climate of the State uncared for by the State while others hurried back over-night to the Punjab through the nearest British Territory of Kichha and Bazpur in the Nainital District. As they come to obtain medicine from the Bilaspur dispensary, their tall emaciated forms, broad skeletons, strong bones and bulging bellies because of enlarged spleens and livers show how cruelly indifferent is the Revenue Department of the State towards these immigrants who were attracted to Rampur by many golden promises. For negligence towards them the Ruler of Rampur and his Revenue Minister are responsible to man and God. Fairness is necessary for progress and prosperity in business. The wole of the Rampur Government and particularly, the Revenue Department as guided by K., B. Abu Mohammad are a believer in diplomacy and trickery rather than fair dealing. In November 1932 when the present Revenue Minister took Mr. Drake Brockman, the then Political Agent of Rampur to show the colony at Bilaspur he told him that he had a lac for the development of the colonization scheme in the budget while he had not even a few thousands for the purpose.

That Abu Mohammad's policy in Rampur is the exploitation of the State resources in the interest of his men and his own is clearly brought out by the two contrary schemes of Forestation and Colonization side by side in the same area and at the same time. While the Forest Department led by youngish Hamid Husain Jafri is trying to grow some kind or other of jungles with a view to show practical and solid work of the newly established department. The colonization department is trying to populate the same tract with human beings. Jungles abounding with wild and ferocious beasts and plains of rich paddy and

wheat fields, a combination of two opposites is unimaginable to any mind except that of Khan Bahadur Abu Mohammad. Numerous such intances can be multiplied which amply bring out that the State is being administered by younglings and administrative invalids and consequently heading towards ruin. The Revenue Minister and his party of favourites are mere parasites as far as the people of Rampur are concerned. Their unpopularity means that they are seen in the right perspective by those whom they govern.

There are but few roads in the rural area. They are all unmetalled, broken and dusty. Old Ishaq Ali, an Amin in the Colony office who was apointed to State service by K. B. Abu Mohammad at the age of about 70 happened to travel in the winter of 1932 for a couple of miles along the chief road joining Rampur to Nainital. It was at once a funny and pitiable sight to see this old clerk who basks in the sunshine of the Revenue Minister's favour clutching Mr. Rashid Ali, Assistant Colonization officer with both of his hands as the bullock cart (Rahlu) rolled along the dusty road. On arriving at Bilaspur he swore he would never toar about in future.

There are no wells along the ways and roads in the rural area as may be seen in the British territory. Villages are dirty and unhealthy. People do not know what a Town area System is, much less a District Board. The main towns in the suburbs are extremely unhygienic. Bilaspur dispensary records show scores of Malaria patients even in the healthiest months of the year. Epidemics are vary common. In 1931, Plague swept a large number in the Shahabad Tehsil. People ceased to take river water for the dead bodies of the victims had been thrown into the streams to avoid the protracted procedure of cremation. In summer 1932 another Tehsil. Bilaspur had been so extensively ravaged by epidemic that a large part of the population left the area terror-striken. The town of Bilaspur in April and May 1932 presented a gloomy appearance having been deserted by about two-thirds

of the population. The Ruler who says he has a firm belief in modernism and enlightenment did nothing solid to help his cursed subjects beyond sending a compounder and a few anti-plague serum tubes.

Bilaspur and Swar dispensaries have not been provided even enough of Quinine for the Malaria patients while only a few miles from the State in the British Government Tarai and Bhabar thousands are spent annually in fighting with Malaria. Thus the State pays very little regard to the physical efficiency of the tenantry.

Another curse for the tenants in addition to the alien treat-ment of the State is the Bania or the money-lender. The tenant unable to bear the burden of a heavy rent naturally runs into debt. He contracts loan from the money-lenders on an abnormally high rate of interest to save himself against the tortures of a heartless Revenue Department. He is unable to pay these loans back. Compound interest is charged on the money advanced by the moneylenders and much mischief is committed in the sub-ordinate Civil Courts to ruin the unsophisticated debtor. Cases are decided against the tenants and there are very many instances in which the defendant knows of the decrees against him only when the court clerks and peons actually knock at his door to attach his property in the execution of the decree. there are very few legal counsels in the suburban courts and it often happens that all of them are hired by the wealthy money-lender on his behalf. The tenant on such occasion unable to bear the expenses of a counsel from the distant matropolis has perforce to submit to the dictates of his creditor. These unchecked ravages of the money lender have been considerably instrumental in depopulating the rural area. The tenant, pressed by an unsym-pathetic Government and the Rampur Shylock, has nothing to choose but an exit into the British territory where he is immune from all State liabilities. The Ruler and his Revenue Minister so boisterous over their considerate

treatment of the tenantry have never stirred themselves in this respect. Their only concern is to make money and not the welfare of the people whose sacred charge they hold and for whom they are responsible to both man and God. They are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs in their greed to get all the eggs at once. Raiders like Mohmood of Ghazni who had no mind to stay in India as conquerors or rulers did behave with the people in a similar way but never did any permanent coquerors and rulers even in the mediaeval ages treat their subjects in such a mercenary and careless fashion. For the speedy decrease in the population of the rural area it is the State which is responsible and not the middle class lease-holder or anybody else. Financial weakness of the tenants who contributes to the Treasury more than three-fourths of the entire income must precipitate the financial breakdown of the Government itself. K. B. Abu Mohammad the Revenue Minister has only accentuated the misery of the tenantry and precipitated the fall of the State revenue. Much more capable hands and a long time will be required to set the Revenue Department right over again.

F—Self-Government

It is useless to talk of anything like Self-Government under the highly centralised despotic Government of Rampur. There is a Municipality and a Town Hall in Rampur, poor mimicry of those in the British Indian towns. The Municipality is a depart--ment of the State. Its income forms the part and parcel of the State income. It is administered as all other departments by the State. Its servants are not the Municipal servants but the State servants. The budget of Municipal expenses is granted annually by His Highness as that of other departments. Money from the Munici--pal budget is transferred for expenses in other departments when--ever necessary by the order of His Highness. The Town Hall is as much a Government building as His Highness's palaces; it is nothing more than a taxation office whose employees are busy

devising means of indirect and direct taxation. There is no Reading Hall or library for public use attached to the Municipality.

The socalled Municipal Commissioners are nominated by the Government itself. Some of them are Government servants and nominated members. A number of them are called public members. These are supposed to have been elected to represent the public point of view but they are nothing more than a few toadies selected by the Government itself to sit in the Municipal Committee. By the very nature of their appointment to the committee they are unable to represent the public cause. They have little interest in the business of the Municipal Committee for they cannot discuss the budget or plead the good of the tax-payer in face of the all-powerful Government members. They are like so many pantomimes dozing in their chairs in the meeting of the committee and are very unwilling to serve on the Municipal Committee, the role of a City Father is very uncomfortable under the conditions prevalent in Rampur.

The committee having no control on the Municipal budget and the Municipality being actually a department of the State there is little business for the Municipal Commissioners to do. All schemes are framed and introduced by the Minister incharge of the Municipality with the sanction of His Highness. The few primary schools in the Municipal area are supervised and controlled by the State Education Department. The small dispensary in the Municipality and the Health Officer are subordinated to the State Medical Officer. There is no business for the Municipal Commissioners. A Sub-Committee of three of them has been formed and named the Nuzul Committee, The members of this committee are directed to increase as far as possible the Nazul-land or the State owned land in the Municipal limits. To please the powers that be, they have often had to make addition to Nuzul land at the public expense. The President of the Municipal Committee is Irshad Ullah Khan, a puisne judge of the High Court whose

orders the members silently take and obey for to open a disc
on them would be interpreted as treason and a cry for S
People have been never allowed to elect their representativ
a public vote. The words 'Election' 'Polling Stations and '
have been kept secret from the people as the words of
'Vedas' were kept secret from the Shudras by the Bra
of old. The unrepresentative nature of the Municipal Commissi
and the want of liberty of discussion in the comn
are the reasons why there is general apathy among
people about their Municipality. Whenever it is h
that the State does not want to coach the peopl
Self Government and democratic institutions the Ruler and
...Ministers cite the instance of the want of the people's int
in the Municipality and throw the entire blame on the shou
of the public. While the whole world is marching fast toward
ideal of democracy and in our own country the Indian Nat
Congress is making tremendous sacrifice for making the Go
-ment truly democratic it is incredible that the people of Ra
State influenced by the constant repercussions of modern po
and economic movements in British India should be indiffere
the development of Responsible Government in Rampur.

By degrading Sahibzada Akhlaq Hassan Khan who has
experience of the Municipal business to the contemptible pc
of the Superintendant of Duties. Mr. Mushtaq Husain onc
unsuccessful Executive officer of the Maradabad Municipalit
which K. B. Masood-Ul-Hasan used to be the Chairman, has
made the Executive officer of Rampur Municipality with a s
of Rs, 400/- p. m. This devout follower of Epicurus and Ma
revelry of the Judicial Minister of Rampur has plenty of le
and very little business to do. As long as his Khan Bal
friend remains the Judicial Minister of His Highness he
make money and enjoy a good holiday making in Ra
Here too as in other departments of the State favou
holds ground.

The City is dirty with the exception of the parts along the Principal highways. The Mall road running from the Railway Station to the Fort via the Khasbagh is the only decent and wide road in the State that may be distantly compared to the British Indian ordinary roads. It is well looked after because all of His Highness's guests particularly the British Government officers and fellow Princes are made to enter into the City along this road. To carefully veil the mud cottages, the hunts of abject poverty and chill penury pucca walls have been raised on either side of this road from the point it enters into the City. His Highness and his Ministers rapidly rush to the fort in State cars with their guests seated beside them impressing upon their minds the grandeur of the pucca buildings on either sides of the road and the wealthiness of the people of the town. These State guests do not know that real town abounding in heaps of dirt and slums full of thonsands of paupers remains behind these pucca walls and may be seen only if they make efforts to do so in opposition to the wishes of their generous hosts. An impression is cleverly and artfully created on the mind of the new comer that the people are well-to-do and contented. Some of the guests who have been restive and wayward had gone among the people have heard sorrowful tales of woe Mr. Harrop, Assistant Director of the U. P. Education Department visited the Primary School of Bilaspur in the beginning of 1933. The Head master of the school complained to him that his salary was as low as Rs. 16/-p. m. with which he could keep his body and soul together with difficulty, and that the schoolboys had no furniture to sit except a few tattered pieces of mat. The School building was extremely damp and moisty and children had to be seated outside in the sunny street so as to protect them against chill and other pulmonary diseases. In 1931 when the Chief Medical Officer made a visit to Shahabad and cursorily examined children of the Primary School about 99 per cent of them were found with enlarged spleens and livers. Be it remembered that Shahabad is situated in the healthiest part of the State.

Roads in the city are so bad and dirty that people hold their small children fast while they travel in a horse carriage (Tonga) lest they should fall down because of jerks. The hackeny carriage drivers murmur to the passengers against the negligence of the State and the Municipality towards the roads in face of the high taxation as they drive from the Railway Station to the city. When a heavy shower falls in the rainy season the roads are blocked with mud and knee-deep water and traffic becomes impossible. The middle class taxpayer has very often to wade out into the street with the showel and the spade to clear the water passage alongside the road and save his mud walls from destruction. After the rain has stopped water remains deposited in declivities on the roads and it is a curse for the pedestrains whose clothes are splashed with mud. The want of effective drainage and sanitation breeds plenty of malaria mosquitoes and Tuberclosis, Plague and Cholera parasites. In Spetember the town is almost invariably visited with Cholera epidemic. In October and November Malaria is the common scourge of almost every house in the town. The rate of mortality because of Tuberclosis has considerably risen during the last three years and a half. The main markets and streets are narrow and old-typed. While lacs are being spent on the construction of palaces and the electrical halls inside them at the expense of tax payers. Every pie on the improvement and sanitation of the town is grudged. The tax payer is to earn while the Ruler and the Ministry like drones are to enjoy. The main roads of the town have been electrified in the time of His Late Highness but to spare power for the palaces they are often allowed to remain dark and the pedestrians have to grope their way with difficulty. It is in this way that the Municipality is administered and looks to the welfare of the citizen overburdened with heavy taxation an account of which has been given in Chapter II. In the rural area there are no District Boards, no Punchayats and no Town Area system as may be found in the British territory.

G—General condition of the People

The bulk of the population in the urban area is Muslim, while the Hindus are preponderant in the rural. Among the Muslims the Pathans are in the largest number. Most of them are the decendants of the Afghans who used to be the masters of the tract now included in the Rohilkhund Division. It was their head of Chieftain who had been given the Jagir or the Principaliry of Rampur after the Rohilla War in 1774. They are as genuine in blood and nationality as the old Afghan familes now living in the Districts of Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad and Bulandshahr. They have tried to keep the purity of their blood by strictly restraining their matrimonial relationship to the Afghan families alone. Their descent is traceable to the Israelites of old. They maintain a high ideal of loyalty, chivalry and hospitality. They are fair complexion and stout in physique. The names of the different quarters of the town after those of their ancestors show how the history of Rampur State is their history and how they are the scions of the powerful Rohilla Chieftains that were the masters of their own part of the country after the collapse of the Moghal Empire. They have a thousand and one tales to tell of their strength, vigour and swordsmanship of their ancestors, of their high ideals of valour, and of their achivements on the battle-fields and in the duals. The grey headed of them murmur now and then to the young generation "Time was when the Rohillas were the masters of this State, their rights were supreme and the Ruler of the State was nothing but a truste of his subjects liable to removal if he proved guilty of the breach of trust."

There are a number of saiyed families too, the decendants of the Holy Prophet. They come of the Semetic stock and are held in great reverence by the Pathans. Their civilization, culture and manners are just like those of the Pathans amidst whom they have been living for hundreds of years.

Apart from these there are a few Sheikh families too wh after-settlers in Rampur and have practically the same civiliz and culture as the Pathans. The Late lamentable Maulana I -med Ali of the world fame come of one of these famili Rampur the rest of the population consists of artisans, ma workmen etc. Life of the people is generaly simple society is free much of the craftiness, ·diplomacy dissimulatation of the modern civilisation. The people are ir -gent, energetic, and resourceful. But they are labouring u the great disadvantages of a mediaeval despotism. The s Rampur is rich in producing good brain. which, if allowed field for play, is susceptible of making smart progress in walk of life. It is lying in rust and requires a polishing t of proper education and enlightenment. The State has pursuing "The policy of keeping in darkness." still it v rapidly make progress where ever there had been such a cha In the end of this book in the appendix (2) we give the n of some of the many shining stars of Rampur. It shows how Rampuris have been smart enough in carving out good ca for them within their motherland and without. There is no de of talented, pushing, capable and sensible Rampuris. If the S had been prudent to avail herself of the mental resourceful of her own people it would have but added to the lustre grandeur of Rampur State.

Theirs is an alien and unsympathetic Government des to the highest degree and out to crush everybody who u the words 'Responsible Government', Election' or 'Democr Years of life under a highly centralised administration has siderably weakened their original democratic instincts. T Rulers particularly the present His Highness highly jealou power have made systematic and continuous efforts to stamp all spirit of self reliance, self-help and self-Government in th Their Government has tried to demoralise them thoroug Education has been strictly restricted. Career has not been ope

to the talented and the educated among them and thus education among the masses has been discouraged. It was the duty of the State which sqeezed the people to the last pie and filled its coffers to brim leaving hardly enough for the subjects to exist upon, to look after their education and other intellectual and physical requirements. But it is simply pitiable to see that the Indian Government of Rampur has crushed the liberties of the people and tried to keep them in dark while the Foreign and alien British Government in India has given enlightenment to its subjects by an extensive and intensive propagation of education among the masses It is why the subjects of some of the Indian States prefer British Rule to the Indian, and hail the British officers thrust upon the Indian States as their redeemers. The present Ruler's policy as regards the intellectual development of his subjects may well be compared to that initiated in the European Politics in the first half of the 19th Century by the Austrian Chancellor, Matternich who was appropriately called the Prince of darkness. But inspite of the continuons efforts of the State to the contrary the people have upheld the cause of education and individual enterprise has done much in this respect. Taking the disabilities imposed upon the people by their Government into account it may be said in all fairness to them that they are speedily progressing educationally. The greatest hitch in their way is poverty. The economic condition of the masses is deplorable. There is no industry of commerce in the State. Unemployment is widespread. Confiscations, reductions, retrench-ment and the bidding system of villages (Mustagiri sytem) have sapped the material status of the people considerably. We have seen in connection with the services how thousands have been dismissed by His Highness and his Ministers particulary Abu Mohammad under false pretexts. We have also seen how those of the servants who have survived the crusade of an alien hierarchy are being poorly paid and shabbily treated. The people of Rampur, descendants of a noble race and well-to-do ancestors are accustomed to feed and clothe themselves decently.

They are most hospitable hosts besides. Their sources of income having been dammed up by their Government they can hardly maintain the standard of dress and diet inherited from their ancestors. Within the three and a half year of His Highness's administration the standard of social life has considerably fallen and the social ameneties of life are fast disappearing. If those who have seen Rampur markets and rendezvous before the present regime now take a stroll in the principal market and central parts of the town will find a radical change not in the situation of shops and buildings but in the condition of the people. As you stand near the gate of Huzur Tehsil or Mestongunj in the evening you feel that the flood of human heads you used to see before has now considerably thinned, a large part of the population having migrated from the State under the present regime. You will also notice if it is a wintry day that many of the people are without warm clothes being unable to afford to purchase them. The standard of dress has fallen down to a great extent. People are not only unable to put on costly and good dress but they cannot afford even to wear decent and cleanly washed clothes. They look from a distance as if they were khaki-clad because their clothes are generally dirty. Very few of those you saw on the last occasion you will find as healthy and stout as before. The faces and the physical build of the people show that though of a good stock they are degenerating fast. A gloom spreads over their appearances as well as on their markets and all other meeting places. Young boys with sunken cheeks, pale melancholic faces and stooping shoulders shew that poverty has stinted their very growth and is poisoning the very fountain of life. They are like Israilites of Pharoahs time and a lively instance of how an unsympathetic Government can affect not only the economic and political side of the people's life but also the social and intellectual.

Public libraries, parks, literary and social clubs, dinners and tea parties, public lectures and speeches are extinct. There is

only one Club named the State Club. Its members are mostly the State servants whose names have been entered into the list by the arbitrary orders of His Highness. Since the time His Highness was the Heir-Apparent the members have cultivated a taste in playing-cards. Betting is done by the parties on a great scale and often the skill at the cards-table has opened good careers for people in the Civil Service of the State. Adam Smith Gold Smith, Lamb, Boswell, and Dr. Jhonson of this club are the distinguished gamesters and favourites. People enter this club in the hope-of catching the notice of the princes and His Highness who frequents there. It is more or less llke a demoralised civilians club of a British District. Here charges are very high and then a high social status is required to rise to pay compliments and make low bows whenever the princes and other high dignitaries of the State enter the club hall. Silence prevails on such occasions and everybody feels awe. The Honorary Secretary is a Military Officer. The President and the Vice President are made generally from among the princes and ministers. Those who are favourites and influential at the court receive a privileged treatment in the Club while ordinary middle class people are contemptously treated however great their intellectual and academic attainments may be. The arrears of the club are realised through the Tehsil and the Police. All this means it is virutally a department of the State and aresort for the nobility and the officialdom to refresh the mind when they get tired of thinking out means of exploitation.

Relations between the two principal communities Hindu and Muslims, are amicable. Communal tension and fracas are unheard of in Rampur. The brunt of the Anti Rampuri and tyranical policy of the Government is borne by both the communities alike. As a consequence the present Govenment is unpopular with both the communities who feel the Shia and Non-Rampuri aggression headed by the communally minded Khan Bahadur Abu Mohmmad keenly.

That in the Revenue Department the whole hierarchy of Karindas, Qanungos, Naib Tehsildars, Nazim, Secretary and the Minister is non-Rampuri and mostly Shia in creed is an unchallengeable proof of the anti-Rampuri and pro-Shia policy of the government. All these new persons have been substituted by either degrading or dismissing both the Hindu and the Muslim servants of the State. This is naturally strengthening the inter-communal relations all the more. During the recent disturbances an effort was made by some of the mischievous non-Rampuri high officials to bring about communal disturbance by inducing the Hindu population to take out the procession of the Goddess Kali on the occasion of the Dasehra festival in a manner provocative to the Muslim religious feeling But the sinister plan fell through before the national feeling of the two communities to the great mortification of the mischief-mongers.

The political and economic disabilities and restraints created for them by their own Government are responsible though indirectly for the intellectual and social degeneration of the people who are mere helots in their own home. The treatment meted out to them rightly reminds the student of European History of how one time the Roman Catholic Government of France and Spain treated the Huguenots and the Dutch in France and Holland respectively.

CHAPTER V

THE CLIMAX.

Napolean the I often used to say that of all revolutions he was most afraid of was an economic revolution. He was himself the child of the Great French Revolution and thoroughly understood the causes underlying that movement which appeared in a political form although it was based essentially on the economic distress prevalent in France before the Revolution. As a matter of fact there are very few political movements without an economic back-ground. Almost all the political movements of modern times known by the different names of Socialism, Bolshevism, Trade--Unionism etc have their roots in the economic distress of the masses. There are very few persons who worry their heads for what the Government is doing as long as their Government provides enough for their bellies. Attention of the people has always been drawn towards Govvernment whenever they have been pinched economically. There have been very few among the masses who have aspired to build a democratic system of Government by destroying, the autocratic for the mere love of power and authority. The force too of every revolution is in proportion to the acuteness of the economic condition of the people in the pre-revolutionary period. The truth of Emperor Napoleon's saying may be realised from the horrors and excesses committed by the mob during the Fench Revolution. As early as the year 1789 when the horrors of the guillotine were yet to come the Parisian

mixed mob of men and women marched to the Tuileries and brought the King and Queen back to Paris to live amidst them. The mob jeered at their Majesty's in way by calling them the 'baker' and the 'Baker's wife.' Dickens the famous English novelist of the 16th century has drawn a lively picture of the poverty of the French people before the Revolution in his inter--esting book Tale of Two Cities. In the opening chapters of this book he has painted a vivid scene of a Parisian street where a large crowd of men and women hurriedly rushes and stoops down to lick the liquor that has perchance fallen on the road. Young is another English author who travelled in France on the eve of anotherRevolution and depicted the deplorable condition of poverty prevailing in that country in his small book.

The unrest in Rampur too is the culminating point of the acute economic distress of the people and that is why it is a mass and popular movement. Among its political causes may be included all the judicial injustices of His Highness and the excesses of his Police. His Highness's Government interfered with everybody and affected adversely almost every sphere of the people's life and activity. The Ruler by a rule of terror made his name dreaded rather than loved utterly forgetful of the important fact that the sanction behind every Government must be the goodwill of those governed. Apart from the glaring cases of maltreatment, confiscations of private property and concoction of false criminal cases instances of some of which have been given in the previous pages there are countless other minor cases of every kind in which the poor subjects have been tremendously harrassed.

One of His Highness's order dated the 23rd of October 1930 (State Gazette 25th October 1930) reads as follows:—

"Sahibzada Moazzam Ali Khan has wedded himself without obtaining our permission. The action is bad. As he apologises we forgive him. None of the family members

should commit such a thing in future or we shall give a proper order."

Because the members of the Royal family get certain stipends ccording to certain rules laid down by the treaties made etween the Rampur Rulers and the Paramount Power from ime to time, they are unjustly held in political subjection almost qual to slavery. The order of His Highness quoted above shows hat the members of the family cannot even marry themselves vithout the sanction of His Highness. It has been made a rule by he Rulers of Rampur that the members of the Royal family ould forfeit their stipends if they migrate from Rampur and ettle outside the State. There are numerous cases in which espectable members of the ruling dynasty have been forced much gainst their will to leave the State territory during the present egime, and to seek protection from the excesses of His Highness n the British India. The responsibility of their migration under uch circumstances lies with the Ruler rather than with themselves. But nevertheless, they have been deprived of their family stipends.

A certain P. W. D. contractor named Masita was heavily involvel into debt. His creditors were forced to forego their money due to them from the said Masita. In another case one Gopal, a confectioner, was compelled to sell his shops to Sahibzada Hashmat Ali Khan, a brother-in-law of His Highness. In 1931, one Nabbu Khan an excellent shot in Rampur and a member of one of the most respectable families of the State shot an angry panther in Tehsil Bilaspur in self-defence. He was asked to pay a fine of Rs. 500/- or leave the State. He chose the latter and migrated from the State. All this was in view of the fact that there had been no order gazetted or otherwise prohibiting the shooting of panthers within the State territory. Since the day this exemplary punishment was awarded very few would dare to shoot a panther in which some parts of Rampur State abound even if they were attacked by the panther itself.

The small naughty son of a saint living in Rajdwara, Ramp worngly handled the electric metre fitted in his house. A repo was made to His Highness about the incident although t matter did not involve any important issues and could have be easily decided by the Electric Engineer. The saint who is respectable citizen and is highly esteemed by the people Rampur was imposed the heavy fine of Rs. 500/- by F Highness. (State Gazette September 1930).

Law is will and tongue of His Highness and any mome anybody may come to trouble without knowing what law he h violated. It is impossible to detail such petty harrasments of th people. Hours before His Highness or Her Highness go out frc one place to another the red turbaned Police constables and He constables are posted along the roads and stop traffic causir great annoyance and worry to the public. Mr. Hamid Ali Kha the Reader-in-Chief to the Finance Minister, a respectable citize of Rampur was roughly handled by the Policemen on one of the occasions as he tried to cross the road. He was locked up police custody by the powerful Kotwal Amjad Ali Khan (no Superintendant of Police). The Police being all-powerful heade by His Highness's favourities Amjad Ali Khan and Saadat A Khan it was with great defficulty that the said Reader-In-Chi escaped jail.

All these excesses and hardships both economic and politic goaded the people to desperation. Repercussions of the Briti Indian movements too broadened their outlook and the constar comparison of their own political and economic condition wit that of a British subject living a few miles off in the neig bourhood made them cry for the long-delayed reform of admin stration. Here was a conflict of ideals. Ruler during his regim of three and a half years wanted to take the people further bac into the Mediaeval Ages. With that end in view he made hi Government most centralized and despotic. All authority mu rest in himself and all orders must emanate from him. Th

people in striking contrast to their Ruler's ideal had outgrown the system under which they were living and needed a step ahead. As early as the 3rd of December 1931 His Highness had made a show of abiding by their legitimate aspirations when he made an announcement of the grant of the Fundamental Rights. Thousands of posters were posted at different places in the urban and rural area and numerous handbills were distributed throughout the State to broadcast this royal grant. But if anybody ventured to call a public meeting or take the liberty of pen and press or of using the public highways he would be called a rebel and rewarded with a long term of imprisonment.

It has been narrated in some detail how the present Revenue Minister became the most hated man in Rampur because of his bigoted and anti-Rampuri policy and how people ventilated their hatred of him by means of anonymous posters in June and July 1933. His Highness instead of listening to the people's just grievances backed the unpopular Minister by force. A large number of respectable citizens were arrested on the suspicion of having written these posters and prosecuted as seditionists. The Policemen pinched the breast of a young boy Wahid Ullah to extort confession out of him. Ahmed Raza Khan, Abdul Wahid and certain other were not allowed to sleep a number of days at a stretch. Similar other tortures were used for other of them. Some of them made false confessions to avoid the extreme physical pain. Amjad Ali Khan the unconsciencious magistrate's worthy son, an employee in the Police department figured prominent among these torturers. How a criminal case under sections 124A/120B which provide the longest terms of imprisonment for the accused was against some of these people and how ten of the other suspects in the case left Rampur to settle in British India has been dealt with in the previous pages. These refugees in conjunction with others who had been suspected as politicals and left the State on different occasions laid the foundation of the Anjuman-i-Mohajrin Rampur. (Rampur refugees'

Association) in August 1933 with a view to organise and ur
the thousands of refugees who had been compelled to le
Rampur and their sweet hearths and homes to seek she
under the British Government at one time or other dur
the reign of the present Ruler. The aims of this as
-ciation are to reform the Rampur refugees morally
materially and to make Rampur their sweet home
place liveable for civilised people, by appealing to the Paramo
Power and the British Public. The methods adopted are pur
peaceful and constitutional. The Head-office was established
Delhi with Mr. Akbar Shah Khan as the Honorary Secret
while Colonel Mahmud Shah once a high dignitary of the St
mention of whom has been made at length previously was elec
as the President.

In Rampur indiscriminate arrests of innocent persons amc
whom were some of the elite of the city, three magistrates,
a secretary P. W. D. caused great unrest against the Governme
It was the occasion of the outburst of a long pent-up mass f
and spirit of discontent.

On the 27th of September 1933 there was a mass meet
on the Mazbah ground in which public speeches were made
the pitiable economic and political condition of the people cau
by the Anti-Rampuri and unsympathetic policy of the Governm
was discussed and criticised. The people utilised the right
freedom of speech as granted to them by the Farman of Decem
1931 alluded to above. The public mind was very much agita
and young and old joined in decrying the ruinous policy of
Ruler and the Ministers. Messrs Salamat Ali and Riasat Ali
two sons of Saadat Ali Khan, Superintendant of Police
Messrs Usuf Shah B. A. and Tahir Shah, sons of Mahmud Sl
Khan a puisne judge of the Rampur High Court with numer
other young educated men figured prominent at the meeting.
prepomderanee of young men in this congregation clearly poin
out that it was the Young Rampur Movement. The intensity

feeling against the Government may be realised from the fact that a number of Government servants attended it with impunity. Everybody was by now sick of the Government, the only sanction behind which was physical force. Police under the Kotwal was present in large numbers though no arrests were made and the proceedings were concluded peacefully. His Highness was at Mussorie. He arrived the very next morning. Abu Mohmmad ran upto Nainital, the summer quarters of the U. P. Government at that time supervised by His Excellency Nawab Sir Ahmad Saiyeed Khan of Chhatari, the acting Governor. Rampur authorities adopted dilatory tactics in the meantime. A number of leaders of the move--ment were called to the Kotwali by the Police authorities on the evening of 28th September 1933 and were asked to stop the next meeting which was to be held in the Juma mosque with the assurance that His Highness would soon proclaim the grant of reform and the removal of the unpopular non-Rampuri Ministers. The meeting was accordingly postponed. The people had been duped. The State only wanted time. Ridden by a set of bigoted and anti-national Ministers the Government could not be expected to do anything solid and beneficial for the people. His Highness led by his Anti Rampuri advisers particularly Abu Mohammad would not listen to the sound advice of the few Rampur men around him. On the 30th of September a private meeting was convened at the residence of one Mr. Ayub Shah Khan in which the Anjuman Khuddam-i-Watan (Association of the servants of the coutry), was formed. Molvi Abdul Wahab Khan a highly esteemed citizen was elected its President; Tahir Shah the son of the abovementioned High Court Judge was elected the Honorary secretary and Mr. Ayub Shah Khan the same Judge's brother, the Honorary Treasurer. Apart from these functionaries a Working Committee of eight elected members was also formed in the personnel of which capable graduates like Messrs Ghulam Wahid Khan and Yusuf Shah Khan were included. This meeting was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Hamid Ali Khan B. A. a young and promising practitoner at

Rampur Bar. A number of legal practitioners participated in the proceedings. The aims of the founders of this Association were firstly.

> "To keep loyalty to State and strenghthen their own Government which was a boon to them by making it populer among the people and rooting out the pernicious anti Rampuri influences. "And secondly to' .organise the people of Rampur in a body with a view to reform them intellectually and economically."

"The programme was as purely constitutional and innocent as that of the sister organization formed by the Refugees about the same time in British India. There was nothing illegal according to the laws of Rampur. But despite all this the organization at home was nipped in the bud while that of the Refugees in British India is living uptill today and gaining strength day by day.

On the night following the day of the foundation of the Khuddam-i-Watan orders of His Highness were issued dismissing Mr. Mahmud Shah Khan. the puisne Judge of the High Court and Yusuf Shah his elder son a Lieut. in the State Army. Saadat Ali Khan, the Superintendant of Police too along with the army of his relatives in the Police department was dismissed at the same time. Thus the sins of the children were visited on their father much against the latter's will. It is an irony of fate that the invincible Saadat Ali Khan fell by the hands of his own sons. Abu Mohmmad had now returned from Nainital. On the 2nd October 1933, almost all the leading members of the said Association were arrested. The arrests numbered about one hundred. After the arrests Amjad Ali Khan the Chief Magistrate promulgated an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. for a period of two months. Some of the arrested having been let off on the extortion of securities or apologies the rest were served with notices under section 108

Cr. P. C. after they had been already thrown into the jail. On refusal they were awarded a year's imprisonment each. They included the two sons Riasat Ali Khan and Salamat Ali Khan of the above mentioned Superintendant of Police, and Tahir Shah the son of Justice Mahmud Shah Khan.

About the same time the State troops equipped with ammuni--tion fire-arms and Artillery were paraded in the main streets of the town while airships hovered low overhead over the town. People made efforts to use the right of congregation as allowed to do by their Ruler in his Farman of the grant of Fundamental Rights but were arrested and sentenced to rigorous inprisonment.

Amjad Ali Khan the intriguing Superintendant of Police who had now got the official heritage from Saadat Ali Khan exceeded even the orders of his autocratic master when he dragged the young Abdul Hanif and Abdul Hamid, the two sons of Abdul Ghaffar Khan, an emmigrant, from the school classes and locked them up in the Kotwali. He had his own axe to grind. As a Kotwal he was secretly supporting the movement to bring the blame on Saadat Ali Khan who was the Superintendant of Police. When he had succeeded by his under-hand machinations in throwing Saadat Ali Khan overboard and got the long-cherished post of Superintendantship for himself he would hold it fast with both hands. When people look to ask him for becoming a turncoat and betraying the national cause by playing the role of an apostafe to the Rampur people he would meanly murmur "Who will give me Rs. 200/- p. m. if His Highness dismisses me." thus admitting that he was selling his conscience for a mess of pottage. He has been thus false by turn to both the Govsrnment and the people. Such people are dangerous servants and blacksheep among the people. He remains nevertheless, in the eyes of his master a trustworthy servant for he is by no means an unworthy successor of Saadat Ali Khan. As we have seen elsewhere as a Kotwal he was at

one time hovering on the eastern boundary of Rampur to arrest an innocent Zemindar of the British Government f promising help to Col; Mohammud Ali who was underg inhuman tortures in the Rampur Jail. If the people dan rich bait before this weather cock who knows he may not the Government in lurch on some momentous occasion.

Another person who came into prominance about this is Mr. Faiyaz Ali Khan an Assistant Magistrate. He trie make capital out of the conflict of the people witl Government, and twisted law to award the punish of rigorous imprisonments to the innocent people. He convict people for saying prayers to their God in the mo He is trying to outshine Amjad Ali Khan, the Magistrate and rise in the favourable estimation of the I by administering "Star-Chamber Justice." The rise of people proves that the very system of administration is r and needs a radical change.

For several months September 1933 onwards it customary to take a number of citizens into custody on Wednesday or Thursday and keep them in confinment after Friday prayers. It was a clear interference with people's religion. A large number of Police Constables be posted with tall and thick bamboo sticks at the gate o Juma mosque to make the arrest of those who would ve to pray to their God to send relief to them. Amjad Ali the Superintendant of Police would go about early in morning on Fridays in the different quarters of the towı persuade and threaten people to hold back from prayers i Juma or Central mosque. Police parties with long sticks j -lled the town. A number of repressinve ordinace of severest type were promulgated to crush all courage and in the people. Some of the sections of the ordinances, promul on the 8th of November 1933 may serve as a specimen c repression excercised by the State and read as follows :—

"1. Every person who reports or publishes a rumour or news which may be false and for the belief in which he has no reasonable grounds, with the intention to spread fear or sensation in the public or a section thereof or with the intention to bring into hatred or contempt the public or a section of State subjects or a State servant will be liable to rigorous imprisonment extending to a period of one year or to fine, or to both.

2. A public meeting is that which may be open to public or a section thereof.

3. Even if a meeting is held in a private house and entry into it is regulated by tickets and may not be allowed to each and every comer it may be a public meeting as judged by its proceeding.

4. No meeting will be held on any public place or at any place where the public gathers excepting the meetings that may be religious or ceremonial or called by the Government or convened in accordance with some other law or may have been exempted by the Government from this ordinance, unless permission has been obtained from the Inspector General of Police previously.

5. Every person who intentionally partakes in the arrangement or convention of a public meeting in violation of clause 4 will be liable to imprisonment extending to a period of six months or a fine, or to both.

6. No procession will be taken out within the State territory whose object may be seditious or which may promote hatred and ill will among the different sections of the people or against the Government, or the Government servants, or which may be liable to disturb public tranquility. Aad every person who takes part in the arrangement of any of such processions intentionally or

forms part of it, will be liable to imprisonment extending to a period of six months or to fine or to both.

7. Offences under sections 186, 189, 505, 506, 507, Rampur P. C. and section 108, Cr. P. C. and section 188 Rampur P. C. in cases of the violation of the order issued under section 144 Cr. P. C. will be cognizable inspite of the provisions of the Cr. P. C. to the contrary. Under the abovementioned sections of law the Police will be authorised to arrest without warrant and the Cr. P. C. will be considered as amended in connection with these sections.

8. Offences under the abovementioned section will be unbailable.

9. In cases under the abovementioned sections the accused will be liable to the punishment of simple or rigorous imprisonment or fine, or to both."

This ordinance consists of many other repressive clauses besides. It subjected those who showed the intention to commit or help the political offences liable to the same punishment as the actual offenders. Further it made the punishment double in case of the Government servants and laid down the punishment for a public speech one years's imprisonment or fine on both.

The Ordinance was promulgated for a period of three years with effect from the 8th November 1933.

The Jail was made a hell for the Politicals by the heartless jailor, Sahibzada Yusuf Jamal. They were ill fed and ill kept. Enough of water was not allowed to them and when they complained the Jailor jeered 'What sort of congress men you are, you that cannot put up even with thirst.' They were given solitary confinement as if they were dangerous revolutionaries who would

conspire to undermine the Government even from behind the prison bars. The jail sentinels and the fellow-prisoners were directed to goad them to violence by means of jeers and sneers. It was a severe trial for these peace-loving citizens of respectable families. Their food was spoiled by mixture of dead flies etc in it, so that they should realise the impossibility of any further stay in the jail and furnish securities demanded from them. Six of them Molvi Abdul Wahab Khan, Ghulam Dastgir Khan, Saiyed Ahmad Nabi, Nasr Ullah Khan, Tahir Shah Khan, and Niaz Husain Khan went on hungerstrike on December 1, 1933. Instead of listening to their grievances and trying to redress them the State brought pressure to bear upon their relatives and friends through the Police and compelled them to furnish the necessary securities. They were let off in different times. The last of these Ghulam Dastgir Khan and Saiyed Ahmad Nabi were released on the 14th of December 1933 after a continuous fasting of 13½ days. Some of them whose condition became critical were given a forced feeding to keep them alive. They were too weak to walk and most of them remained bed-ridden for a long time after their release.

It is noteworthy that the State authorities approached the Anjuman-i-Mohajrin (Rafugees Association) at one time for the demands of the Rampur public. The Honorary Secretary of the said Association Mr. Akbar Shah Khan submitted the following demands to the Deputy Inspector General and the Superintendant of Police of Rampur State on the 24th of August 1933 at Bareilly.

1. The Subjects of the State should be given preference in State service. If any technical experts are required by the State it may recruit them for the time being and make arrangements to get its own subjects trained at the earliest.

2. a. There should be a Legislative Council with a majority of elected members empowered to legislate for the State and vote on the budget.

b. His Highness should earmark a fixed sum from the annual income of the State for his personal expenses which he may spend as he likes.

c. The Rampuri servants who have been dismissed without any charges having been proved against them should be re-instated.

d. Those who have migrated from Rampur because of Political charges should be allowed to return and charges against them withdrawn. Announcement should be made in the State Gazette to the effect that charges against them have been withdrawn and that they are at liberty to return to Rampur and their home and live there.

3. Nobody should lose his property or liberty with--out being duly prosecuted according to the law of the time. The courts concerned should be empowered to annul the orders to this effect if they are issued by the officers of Government against the law.

4. a. Nobody should be dismissed from State service unless charges have been proved against him and he has been allowed opportunity to defend himself.

b. A Public Service Commission should be appointed with the inclusion of at least one member of the Judiciary in its personnel and with powers to make all appointments to the State Services. The dismissed servants should have a right of appeal to this Commission whose decision should be final.

C. The Public Service Commission should prepare a scheme to remove the unemployment in the State and the Government must carry out the recommendations of the Commission in this respect.

2. a. Confiscated lands, Jagirs, houses, money and

other property should be returned to the owners along with the returns appropriated by the State during the period of confiscation.

b. Those who have been sentenced to imprisonment on political pretexts or have been denied the right of appeal to the High Court should be released; and if there are any charges against any of them they should be prosecuted in the courts concerned according to law.

6. People should have the liberty of pen, speech and public meetings.

7. All the State servants should have a right of pension and a fixed grade of promotion like that of the British Government.

8. The Ruler or any other officer of the Government should have no right to interfere with the courts of justice which should be free to impart justice according to law.

9. The State should not contract any loans without the sanction of the Legislative Council.

10. Education should be free and a part of the State income should be concecrated for education and health of the people.

11. The town of Rampur should be given a Municipal Board and the rural area a District Board each with an elected majority.

12a The Mustajari villages which have been confiscated before the expiry of their leases in contravention to the Revenue Law (Aine-Hamidia) should be restored and compensation should be made for losses incurred by the Mustajirs.

b. Corn rates having risen during the Great War the rent increased and simultaneously did the State revenue. Since the year 1338 Fasli the tenant has become a defaulter to the leaseholder for the price of corn has fallen considerably. The lease-holder in his turn has become a defaulter to the State. Both the tenant and the lease-holder have thus run into heavy debt while the State income has considerably risen. Both the classes should be freed from their respective debts by general announcement of remission. For future the tenant should be given a suitable reduction in rent and the revenue demand on the leaseholders should be reduced proportionately.

13. Increased irrigation tax should be reduced. The Sugarcane pressers monopoly should be abolished.

Most of these demands are based on the Fundamental Rights as granted by His Highness in his Farman on the 3rd of December 1931. There seems nothing unreasonable in them. They are free from any exaggeration and if they exaggerate at all they do so on the side of moderation.

CHAPTER VI

THE REMEDY.

It is amply borne out by what has been shown in the preceding pages that under the repression exercised by the autocratic Government of the State the formation or any political organi--sations, liberal, moderate or extremist, of whatever type they be is an impossibility. The extreme re-actionary policy of the State is averse to the very development of political ideas among the people and brodening of the intellectual vision which the Govern--ment considers as suicidal to itself in the long run. But the effects of the repression of the Government and the high handedness of the Ruler accompanied by the repercussions of the British Indian Movements have a useful and salutary side too from the public point of view. A comparison of his condition with that of his neighbour living in the adjacent British territory has always set the man of Rampur thinking. This thinking in its turn has developed all kinds of political ideas in him. Individuals with different political notions and ideals as are seen in British India today may be found in Rampur too, though their Government does not allow their combination into bodies or the preaching of their ideals from the public platform and through the press. It has been already discussed how an innocent effort of the people to form themselves into an Association of a liberal and constitutional type was frustrated by the State by goaling the office-holders

and the leading workers. The Anjumen-i-Mohajarin or the Refugees' Association took up the task of the organization shattered at home by the State. This was but natural. The people of the State having been denied all rights of forming themselves into political association must agitate from British India where they enjoy a certain measure cf freedom of speech, press, and association. The people of Rampur have linked themselves to the Mohajarin which is the only organization in a position to represent and champion their cause. It is why the State asked the Mohajarin for the demands of the Rampur people in August 1933. The moral and material support given by the people at home has been to a large extent responsible for the survival of the Mohajarin movement during these eight months or so inspite of the fact that the State has constantly frowned at it.

The demands put forward by the Mohajarin on behalf of the people do not take for a fully-developed Limited Monarchy like that of England or a Republic on the models of Switzerland or United States of America. The demands may roughly be compared to the rights granted to the British Indian Public by their Government fourteen years back in 1919 on the basis of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Surely it cannot be a big stride for Rampur people to aspire for the constitution today which their neighbours in British India were given fourteen years back and with which they feel dissatisfied having outgrown it. The measure of Local Self-Government, the independant-Judiciary, the Legislative Assembly with an elected majority Preference of local people in State Service and the liberty of press and speech asked for by the Rampur people are not unknown in many of the Indian States today. The South Indian States for example Travancore and Mysore have initiated these reforms long ago. Bhopal also has a Legislative Council. Kapurthala Durbar about a couple of months ago announced a number of reforms including a Legislative body with an

overwhelming elected majority. Many of the Indian Princes have wisely realised the future of the Indian States and have prudently decided to go by the aspirations of their people and put them on the way to Responsible Government. Instead of losing their sympathies and confidence by following a re-actionary policy and standing in the way of progress and enlightenment. What Rampur people demand is nothing but the remedy of their ailments which is a practical necessity. Their demands are either antidotes for the injuries caused to them by their autocratic Government during these three and a half years; or safety-valves for the engine of autocracy devised purely with an instinct of self-preservation.

His Highnes's Government has shown their lack of political acumen and statesmanship in launching a campaign of repression instead .of meeting the situation boldly and generously. Neither the Ruler nor his self-interested ministry has been able to rise to the occasion and face realities. A very 'pernicious and disasterous idea that has its roots in the lack of political experience is present in the mind of the inexperienced Ruler, the idea that the introduction of reforms is destructive to the prestige of his Government and an unmistakeable sign of sur-render. His Highness has sadly failed to realize the truth of 'Wox-populi Vox-dei.' That time are marching fast ahead and must take men along with them and that their national movem-ents are like the Hydra-headed monsters which rise fresh after every blow are facts unintelligible to the young Ruler. The unpopular ministers would not explain to him because a diplomatic organization of a contest betweeu the Ruler. and the ruled brings them closer and makes them dearer to their despotic master. They know that a reconciliation between the Ruler and the ruled and the possession of His Highness's ears by Rampur people would naturally destroy their powerful influence at the court and expose their sinister designs. Moreover they are well aware that while the

sentiment of people's loyalty towards their Ruler is considerably shaken the constant and most popular cry of Rampur subjects is 'Rampur for Rumpuri people.' and that to every amicable settlement between the Prince and his people the removal of non-Rampuri ministers is the first and foremost condition.

The British Government as Paramount Power in India cannot be supposed to have been ignorant of the nature of misrule in Rampur and the inability of the Ruler and his ministers to cope with the situation. As a matter of fact the ministers of His Highness especially K. B. Abu Mohammad, the Revenue Minister and member of U. P. Civil Service, have only aggravated the situation and added to the distress of the people.

The Britisher entered into India as everybody knows as a tradesman. Most of the conquests that they made in this country were under the famous East India Company which conquered and administered the country upto the Mutiny of 1857-8. All rights and obligations established by means of treaties, engagements, sanads etc that had been signed between the East India Company and the Indian States in the pre-mutiny period were transferred to the British Crown on the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown after the Mutiny. These treaties and engagements vary according to the peculiar relations of each State in regard to the Paramount power. But one general feature of theirs is that the right of internal sovereignty of the States has been guaranteed to the princes. These treaties and engagements were made when the British Government did not use to be what it is today. It had not acquired the complete possession of India and the power that it has now. The texts of the treaties have been superseded by political pratice which have been determined by the requirements and exigencies of the time. The fact has been clearly brought out by the Butler Committee in the following words:-

"The validity of the treaties and engagements made with the Princes and the maintenance of their rights

privileges and dignities have been both asserted and observed by the Paramouut Power. But the Paramount power has had of necessity to make decisions and exercise the functions of paramountcy beyond the terms of the Treaties in accordance with changing political, social and economic conditions. The process commenced almost as soon as the treaties were made. The case of Hyderabad may be cited by way of illustration. Hyderabad is the most important State in India. In 1800 the British made a treaty with His Highness, the Nizam, article 15 of which contains the following clause:-

'The Hon' ble Company Government on their part hereby declare that they have no manner of concern with any of His Highness's children relations, subjects, or servants with respect to whom His Highness is absolute. "Yet so soon as 1804 the Indian Government successfully pressed the appointment of an individual as Chief Minister. In 1815 the same Government had to interfere because the Nizam's son offerred violent resistance to his orders. The administration of the State gradually sank into chaos. Cultivation fell off, famine prices prevailed, justice was not obtainable, the population began to migrate. The Indian Government was compelled again to intervene and in 1820 British Officers were appointed to supervise the district administration with a view of protecting the cultivating classes. Later on again the Court of Directors instructed the Indian Government to intimate to the Nizam through the Residency that they could not remain indifferent spectators of the disorder and misrule and that unless there were improvements it would be the duty of the Indian Government to urge on His Highness the necessity of changing his Ministers and taking other measures necessary to secure good Government. These are only some of the occasions of intervention. They are sufficient to show that

from the earliest times there was intervention of the Para-
-mount Power in its own interests as responsible for the whole of India, in the interests of the States, and in the interests of the people of the States."

This presents a true picture of the position of the Indian States in regard to the Paramount Power. Hyderabad is the largest and the most important of the Indian States and its case has been cited by the Butler Committee by way of illustration as applying a theory to the other States. The Committee in support of its approval of this view has referred to the communication of the Viceroy to the Gaekwar of Baroda in 1873-5 and the resolution of the Governor General in the Manipur case and the utterances made by other Viceroys on different occasions. The significance of this picture is that all treaties engagements etc made between the Paramount Power and the Indian Princes have been subordinated to the decisions made by the British Govern-
-ment et various times in the exercise of the functions of the paramountcy in keeping with the changing political, social and economic conditions of the States and their subjects.

At another place the Butler Committee explicitly defines the position of the Indian States when it remarks about de-facto, and sole paramountcy of the British Government in India in the following words—

"It has intervened in the internal affairs both of the treaty and non-treaty States in its own interests as responsible for the whole of India, in the interests of the State and in the interests of the people of the States."

The arbitrary intervention of the Paramount authority into the Indian States has been on vague and various principles. One of the recognised grounds on which intervention has been made in a number of States of major importance is misrule. The Rulers have been in a number of cases compelled to abdicate or

deposed being unable to manage their internal administration. Alwar serves as a fresh example. Under such circumstances, the Butler Committee has laid down that:—

> "The paramount Power is bound to intervene and its intervention may take the form of deposition of the Prince, the curtailment of his authority or the appointment of an officer to exercise political superintendence or supervision."

The justification for this right of intervention in contravention to all treaties is based on deeper significance of the attributes of paramountcy. But paramountcy has laid not only rights for the Paramount Power but definite obligations towards the Indian States and their people. The Paramount Power has to discharge its duties towards the States in keeping with the changing social, political, and economic conditions. It can perform its duties best by following a constructive policy in regard to the Indian States and securing the satisfaction of the legitimate aspirations of the subjects. The Butler Committee has admitted the imperative duty of Paramount Power to require satisfac-tion of a wide-spread popular demand though without eliminating the Princes.

As the preceding pages show how the unrest in Rampur has gone on for eight months consequent on a gross misrule of over three years and a half, the Paramount Power being so far only a disinterested and passive spectator of the whole drama. It has done nothing to discharge the obligations of Paramountcy by either removing the misrule and raising the standard of admini-stration or ensuring the legitimate freedom of press, platorm and associtio, the elementary rights of every civilised community or establishing representative institutions to prepare the people for the attainment of Responsible Government.

This apathy of the Paramount Power is a dire neglect of a moral duty and makes the position of the Rampur people ex-

-tremely anomolous in view of the fact that their Prince is highly despotic, reactionary and unstatesmanlike, while his ministers and advisers a self-interested lot with no regard of feeling for the people on whom they govern.

Fortunately His Fxcellency Sir Malcolm Hailey an astute politician and experienced statesman is the Governor of U. P. at this time. It was he who as a representative on the spot of His Majesty the King and Emperor of India, invested the young Ruler with regal powers in June 1930 and without calling into question his education or experience entrusted the sacred and important charge of the fate of almost half a million people to him.

This can be set right only if the illustrious Governor of U. P. as a representative of the Paramount Power realises the gravity of the situation and makes the long-delayed intervention. A sympathetic and careful consideration of the public grievances would melt the unrest as the rays of the summer sun do the snow. An amendment of the wrongs done in the past, the establishment of a rule of law, a moderate reform of the Administration and a removal of the unpopular ministers who have forfeited the confi-dence of the people are bound to reestablish a permanent peace and tranquility and usher in an area of progress and prosperity.

THE END

The Anjuman-I-Mohajarin, (Rampur Refugee's Association) undertakes to prove the allegations made in this book provided a competent and impartial Judicial Inquiry is held.

SOME NON-RAMPURI AND SHIA SERVANTS OF THE STATE IN THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE :

	Name	Residence	Salary per month Rs.	Post
1	S. Bahsir Hussain Zaidi	Jansath	1000	Minister
2	M Shaida Ali Khan	Muradabad	125	Reader
3	Agha Ibrahim	Dist. Muz-zafarnagar	40	"
4	S. Zakir Ali	Barreilly	30	Clerk
5	Mubashshir Ul. Hasan	Unkown	78	Peon
6	Nazirul Hussain	Bulandshahr	25	Order writer
7	S. Saukat Ali	Barrielly	125	Reader
8	B. Shanker Dayal	Unknowu	65	Clerk
9	B. Brahma Swarup	"	40	"
10	Aziz-ul-Hussain	"	40	Nazir
11	Ramu Saheb	"	30	Clerk
12	Shafiq Ahmed	"	30	"
13	Manzur Hussain	"	23	Clerk Sadar
14	Mohmmad Mohsin	"	22	" "
15	Reza Haider	"	8	Office stationary Keeper
16	Rashid Hussain	"	19	Clerk
17	Saukatali Khan (Brother of Shaida Ali Khan, Reader)	Moradabad	85	Reader
18	S. Aulad Hussain (upto January 1934 he was State publicity officer.)	Lucknow	250	Officer of Charitable works
19	Maqool Ahmed	Amroha	200	Publicity office
20	Mobeen-Ul-Hussain	Bulundshahr	15	Clerk
21	Moulvi Daud	Lucknow	225	Lecturer Arabic College

22	Sayed Mohmmad Naqui	,,	100	Persian Teacher
23	Madad Rasul	Unknown	27	Arabic Teacher
24	S. Mohmad Hussain	,,	25	Teacher of Theology
25	Mr. S. Smith	,,	500	Headmaster High Schoo
26	Kazzim Hussain	Amroha	140	Asst. Teacher H. School
27	Israr Hussain	Sambhal	130	Science Teacher
28	Govind Saran	Unknown	130	Asst. Teacher H. School
29	Vizir Ahmed	,,	140	,,
30	Sifarish Hussain	,,	65	,,
31	Abrer Ahmed	Sambhal	25	,,
32	A. R. Qureshi	Benares	100	,,
33	Mohmad Ahmed	Unknown	65	,,
34	Tasadduq Hussain	,,	50	,,
35	Feeroza Begum	,,	40	Asst. Mistress Girl's school
36	Surrayya Begum	,,	30	,,
37	Radha Devi	Barreilly	30	,,
38	Sadiq Bibi	Lucknow	30	,,
39	Miss. A. S. Mansur	Lucknow	200	Head Mistress Girl's school
40	Shermohamad	Punjab	50	Head Master Middle school
41	S. Mushahid Hussain	Amroha	30	English teacher middle school
42	S. Mobarak Hussain	,,	15	Teacher
43	Ikram Uleh	Unknown	13	,,
44	Bhukan Lal	,,	12	,,
45	S. Murtaza Ali	,,	12	,,
46	Govind Prasad	,,	15	,,
47	Mohmad Hassim	,,	12	,,
48	S. Mohmood Hussain	,,	15	,,

49 Kausar Hussain	Allahabad	15	„
50 Moazam Hussain	Unknown	12	„
51 Jamshed Ali	Muzaffarnagar	10/4	Teacher
52 Varis Ali	„	15/8	„
53 Abid Ali Khan	Unknown	18/4	„
54 Tahir Hussain	Muzaffarnagar	15/4	„
55 Bashir Ahmed	„	15/8	„
56 Yusuf Hussain	„	11	„
57 Ahsan Khan	Unknown	15/4	„
58 Nazeer Khan	„	13/4	„
59 Amjad Husaain	„	11/4	„
60 Altaf Ali Khan	„	18/8	„
61 Ram Lal	Meergunj	13	„
62 Ameen-ul-Aen	Kundarki	13	„
63 Haidar Hussain	„	13/2	„
64 Mohammad Shafi	Sambhal	13	„
65 Mohammad Yar Khan	„	16	„
66 Ayyub Hussain	Unknown	13	„
67 Tasveer Ali	„	11/4	„
68 Ahmed Hussain	„	11/4	„
69 Abdul Majid	„	13/4	„
70 Mohammad Hussain	„	11/4	„
71 Sher Khan	„	11/4	„
72 Anwar Hussain	„	11/4	„
73 Ali Hussain	„	11/4	„
74 Mohammad Ali Khan	„	11/1	„
75 Mohammad Vali Khan	Dt. Barreilly	19	„
76 Cheda Lal	„	13	„
77 Amiuddin	„	13	„
78 Malik Sher khan	„	11/4	„
79 Mustaque Hussain	Jaloun	15	„
80 Dongar Singh	Unknown	11/4	„
81 Mathra Prasad	Kunderki	15/4	„
82 Hikmat Ullah	Unknown	11/4	„
83 Abdul Khaliq	„	11/4	„

84	Mumtia Hussain	„	13	„
85	Ayyub Beg	„	13	„
86	Ibjas Hussain	„	15	„
87	Masud-Ul-Hussain	Bachraoun	1000	Judicial Minister
88	Basheer Ahmed	Moradabad	125	Supdt. Judicial Office
89	Justice Raghunandan Kishor	„	400	Puisne Judge, High Court
90	Ashiq-ur-Zaman	Unknown	45	Munsarim Copying Dept.
91	A. Aziz Ansari	Punjab	350	Puisne Judge, High Court
92	Shaukat Hussain	Unknown	130	Reader, Chief Judge's Court
93	Visal Mohammad	Amroha	175	Munsif Magistrate
94	Ali Akbar	Dt. Muzaffar-nagar	19/8	Qurq Amin
95	Salimuddin Ahmed	Unknown	20	Nazir
96	Mohammad Shafi	Barreilly	19	Clerk
97	Shujaat Hussain	Unknown	18	„
98	B. Karimullah	Nizamabad (Punjab)	250	Engineer Water Works
99	Kamaluddin Ahmed	Benares	25	Store-Keeper
100	Habeeb-Ullah	Nizamabad (Punjab)	115	Mason
101	Abdullah	Gujranwala	65	Fitter
102	M. J. Qureshi	„	1000	Chief Medical Officer
103	Dr. Z. Hussain	Lucknow	200	Assistant Surgeon
104	S. B. Vaheedi	Bombay	200	„ „
105	S. Abrar Hussain	Bijnaur	55	Sub-Assistant Surgon
106	S. Shakir Ali	Barreilly	23	Hos. Assistant
107	Imtiaz Hussain	Lucknow	50	Sub-Assistant Surgon
108	Dr. Nazeer Hussain	Dt. Muzaffar-pur	50	„ „ „

109	S. Zafar Abbas	„	50	„ „ „
110	Gohar Ali	Unknown	50	„ „ „
111	H. Khalilullah	Barreilly	70	Physician
112	Imdad Hussain	Moradabad	50	Vety. Doctor
113	Dr. Johnson	„	800	Lady Doctor
114	Feeroza Begum	Unknown	150	Asst. Lady Doctor
115	Sharfunnisa Begum	Almora	45	Nurse
116	R. Haster	Badaun	40	Compounder
117	Dr. Ahmed Ullah Khan	Moradabad	50	Sub-Asst. Surgeon
118	Dr. Mashooq Ali	Agra	50	„ „ „
119	Mustaque Hussain	Moradabad	475	Municipal Officer
120	A. Razzaque	Unknown	250	Health Officer
121	Sharif Hussain	Amroha	25	Sanitary Inspector
122	Ajmal Hussain	„	50	„ „
123	S. Abdul Hussain	Unknown	20	Inspector
124	S. Ali Reza	Amroha	25	Sanitary Inspector
125	Naqi Ahmed	Unknown	22	Inspector Octroi
126	S. Mustaque Hussain	„	30	Draftsman
127	Zahid Hussain	Muzaffarnagar	50	Acctt. State Press
128	Iftikhar Hussain	Unknown	22	Clerk
129	Shabbir Ali	„	25	English Clerk
130	A. Ali Razi Zaidi	Muzaffarnagar	60	„ „
131	Mohammad Shafi Khan	Ludhiana	165	Supdt. Account Office
132	Mohammad Shah Beg	Moradabad	100	„ „ „
133	Usman Ali	Seohara	70	Accountant
134	S. Massood Ahmed	Allahabad	50	„
135	Moulvi Mohammad	„	45	„
136	Azkari Hussain	Unknown	30	Clerk
137	Mahmood Hussain	„	30	„
138	Mohammad Jameel	„	900	Accountant General (Services lent from British Government
139	Sister Kelvert	„	500	Sister

140	Miss Marfy	"	50	Nurse	With free Bord-ing and Lodg-ing
141	Sister (Illegible)	"	450	Sister	
142	Sister Winkler	"	465	"	
143	Miss Marjory	"	450	"	
144	Sister Limpson	"	450	"	
145	Sister Buckley	"	450	"	
146	Sheikh Ziaul Haque Pamphleteer	Hapur	60	Service unknown	
147	S. Alli Abbas	Unknown	40	"	
148	S. Mohammad Hussain	"	200	Cortier	
149	P. Damodar Das	"	100	"	
150	M. Sibte Hussain	Lucknow	90	Fishing Helper	
151	S. Mahammud Ali	Barreilly	100	" "	
152	S. A. Jalil	"	80	Chess-Player	
153	Ajodhia Prasad	Unknown	60	" "	
154	H. Hussain	"	60	" "	
155	Sayed Taqi	Lucknow	60	Courtier & Chess-playe	
156	Ali Kazim	"	50	" "	
157	A. Karim	Vazirabad	70	Operator	

Gets Rs. 35/- garden's budget and Rs. 35/- from cinema house

158	Mushtaque Hussain	Dt. Budaon	150	Singer
159	Ishaque Hussain	"	50	"
160	Ishtiaque Hussain	"	45	"
161	Waheed Hussain	Jamalpur	55	Musician
162	Zahir Hussain	Unknown	20	"
163	Ajodhia Prashad	"	95	"
164	Narain Prashad	"	15	"
165	Jagan Nath Prashad	Punjab	250	"
166	Baij Nath	Unkonwn	125	Dancer
167	Ram Narain	"	25	Musician
168	S. Khursheed Ali	"	60	"
169	Sheo Prashad	"	60	"
170	Shafiqurrahman	Barreilly	22	Jamadar
171	Lachchu	Lucknow	250	Dancer

172	Bachchu	„	125	Dancer
173	Hamid Hussain	Delhi	200	Director Theatre Co
174	Basheer Hussain	„	50	Musician
175	Agha Tabatabai	Persia	500	Religious preceptor and Courtier
176	Mir Vilayat Ali	Unknown	75	Courtier
177	S. Vilayat Hussain	Lucknow	81	„
178	Nawab Mirza	„	40	„
179	S. Ahmad Hussain	Unknown	20	„
180	Khursheed Mirza	„	22	„
181	Farrukh Hussain	„	15	„
182	Baqar Hussain	„	12	Stipend-Holder
183	Kazim Hussain	„	6	„
184	Kifayat Hussain	„	6	„
185	M. Vilayat Ali Beg	„	30	„
186	Nawab Mirza	Unknown	10	„
187	Mohd. Naqi	„	4	„
188	Zamirul Haque	Delhi	15	„
189	Haidar Ali Shah	Bareilly	15	„
190	Ashraf Shah etc	„	1/8	„
191	Zakir Hussain	Dt. Muzaffar-nagar	24	„
192	Munni Begum	Sitalgarh	8	„
193	Nisar Fatma	Barreilly	8	„
194	Intikhab Bagum	„	6/4	„
195	Nisar Fatma	Sitalgarh	5	„
196	Anvari, Mohammadu-nnisa Jameela, Mahmudi, Sahibzadi Begum	Moradabad	11	„
197	Mehdi Hussain	Lucknow	5	„
198	Iraq Shias C/o Tabatabai	Mesopotamia	990	„
199	S. Zafar Ali	Sultanpur	300	House hold Controller to H. H.
200	Zakir Hussain	Lucknow	125	Asst. House hold Controller to H. H

201	Zahid Hussain	Unknown	70	Accountant
202	B. (illegible) Prashad	Bengal	82	Painter
203	A. H. Leister	Unknown	250	Unknow
204	P. Leister	„	250	„
205	F. Mahmood, a relation of Ata ur-Rahman tutor to the Heir-Apparent.	Bagbanpur (Punjab)	75	Supd. Stores
206	S. Gulam Haidar Alias Shiekh Dulah	Budaon	250	Courtier and Supe viser, Dinner-tab
207	Kali Charan	Unknown	40	Head Gardener
208	Tanveer Hussain Zaidi	Dist. Muzaffarnagar	250	Supt. Gardens
209	Sajjad Hussain	„	30	Manager Scent. Department
210	Kishori Lal	Unknown	45	Jeweller
211	Khursheed Samadani	Patiala	350	Engineer Irrigatia Department
212	Mohd Fasih	Lucknow	95	Head Draftsmar
213	Jalaluddin	Peshawar	20	Clerk
214	Sayed Ameer Haidar	Moradabad	25	Nazir
215	Abul Hussan	Rurkee	60	Overseer
216	Taqi Mirza	Lucknow	45	„
217	B. A. Salam	Gurdaspur	40	„
218	Wahid Hussain	Moradabad	40	„
219	Mushtaque Ahmad	Allahabad	12	Ameen
220	A. Rafiq	„	10	„
221	Kamal Ahmed	Jhansi	25	Naib Ilaqedar
222	Mohibbe Ali	Amroha	10	
223	Sayyad Ishaque Ali	Nagina	40	Head Ilaqedar
224	M. Gopal	Peshawar	19	Clerk
225	Gayyur Khan	Moradabad	7	Peon
226	Baldeo Sigh	Barreilly	7	„
227	Mathra Prashad	„	7	„
228	K. B. Abu Mohammad	Agra	1468	Revenue Ministe (Services lent fro U. P. Governmen

229 A. Vasey	Unknown	25	Clerk
230 Saiyed Baqur Ali Khan	„	50	Head Clerk (recently made a Naib Tahsildar)
231 Bunodi Lal	„	40	Asstt. Hd. Clerk
232 S. Ahbas Zaidi	„	760	Revenue Secretary
233 K. S. Basheer Haidar	Dt. Bijnaur	350	Nazim, Northern Circle
234 Wajihullah Khan	Moradabad	350	Nazim, Southern Circle
235 S. Nasir Hussain	Amroha	250	Director Land Record & Agriculture

(Services lent from the British Govt. where he was a Naib Tahsildar)

236 S. Reza Hussain	„	50	Supervisor
237 Abdul Hameed	Unknown	45	„
238 Mohd Makki	„	40	Munsarim
239 Mohd Hussain	Badaon	35	Registrar Sadar
240 Razi Hussain	Unknown	35	Clerk
241 Triloki Nath	Kapurthala State	35	Supervisor Qanungo
242 Mumtaz Haidar a relative of Bashir Haidar, Nazim Northern Circle	Dist Bijnaur	25	„
243 S. H. Hussain Jafri	Agra	200 (with allowance)	Forest Officer of the State
244 Shamshad Ali	Moradabad	20	Forest
245 Ali Saifi	Amroha	20	„
246 Rasheed Ali	Sambhal	40	Asstt. Colonisation Officer & N. Tahsildar
247 Ram Partap	Unknown	25	Munsarim
248 Maqbool Hussain	„	15	Amin in Colony office
249 Nauratan Lal	„	70	N. Tahsildar
250 Hafiz Ali Khan	„	150	Tahsildar Bilaspur
251 Jagdamba Prashad	„	100	Tahsildar

252 Bhogi Lal	„	250	Tahsildar
253 Adit Prashad	„	60	S. Qanungo
254 Sharafat Ahmed	Barreilly	25	Clerk, Nazim N. Circle Office
255 Galib Ali	Barreilly	25	Accountant, Nazim N. Circles Officer
256 Salim-Ul-Haque	Gazipur	70	Tahsildar Tanda
257 Wali Mohd. Khan	Barreilly	50	Reader to Nazim Southern Circle
258 Izharul Haque	Bijnaur Dt.	30	Clerk
259 Mahmood Hussain	Cawnpore	60	Sud. Qanungo
260 Akhtar Hussain	Unknown	100	N. Tahsildar
261 Iftikhar Ahmad	„	100	„

(While the services of No. 260, 261 were being borrowed from the British Government the agitation in Rampur against outsiders was at the highest and H. H. was to assure his people of their legitimate rights in respect to services, issuing a Gazette Extra-ordinary demanding the list of non-Rampuri servants from his Ministers.)

262 Mohd Abbas	Bulandshahr	25	Clerk, Northern Nizamat
263 Ram Swarup	Bijnaur	25	„
264 S. Razi Hussain	Agvanpur	35	Munserim Patwaria
265 Triloki Nath	Unknown	40	Chaktarash
266 Sharifullah	Moradabad	30	Field Inspector
267 Mustapha Hussain	Amroha	15	Chaktarash
268 A. Samad	Budaon	35	Field Inspector
269 Sayyed Hussain	Allahabad	35	Ziledar
270 Abrar Ahmad	Barrielly	50	Sarbrahkar
271 Rama Shanker Sharma	„	35	Ziledar
272 Asghar Ali	„	35	„
273 Sayyed Sardar Hussain	Bijnaur Dt.	30	„

(How a complaint about embezzlement of 273 involved one Sayed Tajammul Hussain in False cases under

sections 186, 124 I. P. C. etc. has been discussed in the Chapt. "Star-Chamber Justice")

274	Shafiullah Khan	Barreilly	30	Ziledar
275	Raghunandan Presad	Unknown	30	Ziledar
276	Mumtaz Hussain	Bijnaur	30	Draftsman
277	Abdul Kafi Khan	Shahjehanpur	30	Ziledar
278	Reza Hussain	Muzaffarnagar	25	,,
279	Nasir Shah Khan	Unknown	25	Clerk to Sarbrehkar
280	G. Hazrat Khan	Pilibhit	30	Ziledar
281	Sayyed Yasin Ahmad	Allahabad	53	,,
282	S. Kasim Reza	Agra	53	,,
283	Reza Hussain	Muzaffarnagar	20	,,
284	S. Mohd. Naqi	Barreilly	30	,,
285	Gulam Gous	Agra	20	,,
286	Safdar Ali Khan	Unknown	50	Agricultural Adviser
287	S. Mohd. Hussain	Allahabad	30	Sarbrahkar
288	Mohd. Abbas Naqvi	Unknown	25	Clerk, Settlement Office
289	R. Mohd. Haidar	Sitapur	35	Ziledar
290	S. Riyasat Ali	Moradabad	35	,,
291	S. Mohd. Kazim	Pilibhit	20	,,
292	Nazir Hussain	Moradabad	22	Vasalbaqinavees
293	Habeeb Ullah	Amroha	13	N. Registrar
294	Shahid Hussain	Muzaffarnagar	25	Sup. Qanungo
295	Habeeburrahman	Bijnaur	40	Ilaqedar
296	Sayyed Sibte Rasul	Amroha	30	Head Tracer.
297	Sayyed Ali Haidar	,,	35	Field Inspector
298	Sayyed Ibne Hussain	,,	35	,,
299	Nazeer Hussain	Agvanpur	35	,,
300	Zahid Hussain	,,	35	,,
301	Abdul Hameed	Barreilly	35	,,
302	Mohd. Ullah-Khan	Bijnour	35	,,
303	Mohd. Saleh	Malihabad	35	,,
304	Aejaz Hussain	Budaon	30	Head Tracer
305	Mustapha Hussain	Amroha	20	,,

306 Sajjad Hussain	Barreilly	20	Head Tracer
307 Ausaf Hussain	Budaon	30	"
308 Mahmood Khan	Bijnaur	50	Chaktarash
309 S. Mutahir Hussain	Bangarh	40	"
310 Abdul Gani	Budaon	35	"
311 S. Liaqat Hussain	Amroha	25	F. Inspector
312 S. Muslim Hussain	"	25	"
313 Mirza Ahsan Beg	Unknown	25	"
314 Mohd. Hussain	Agvanpur	25	"
315 Sayyed Iqbal Hussain	"	25	"
316 Musahib Hussain	"	25	"
317 Sharafat Hussain	"	25	"
318 Achchan Khan	Barreilly	25	"
319 Mahboob Alam	"	25	"
320 Ilahi Bakhsh	Rai Barreilly	25	"
391 Khizar Mohd. Khan	Bahraich	25	"
322 Mohd. Saeed	"	25	"
323 Mohd. Ismaeel	Bijnaur	25	"
324 Nazeer Hussain	Budaon	35	Munsarim Chaktarash
325 Murtuza Ali	Hardoi	25	Field Ameen
326 Mubarak Ali	Unao	25	"
327 Azfar Hussain	Moradabad	25	"
328 Mohd. Sibtain	Allahabad	25	"
329 S. Mehdi Hussain	Azamgarh	30	Munsarim Office
330 Sakhavat Hussain	Budaon	25	Clerk
331 Ansar Hussain	Amroha	25	"
332 Mumtaz Ali	Moradabad	30	Draftsman
333 Mohd. Ali	Jaunpur	40	Munsarim Chaktarash
334 Taharut Hussain	Unknown	22	Registrar Tahseel Bilaspur
335 S. Jafar Ali	"	10	N. Registrar
336 Sayed Vazir Ali	"	23	Registrar Quanugo
337 Moeen-ul-Hussain	"	20	Sup. Quanugo

338	Shabhir Hussain	Amroha	70	Insp. Excise
339	Idris Ahmad	Nagiria-Sadat	45	„
340	Riaz-ul-Hussain	Dis. Muzaffar-nagar	50	Insp. Power Station
341	Har Moham Sahde	Hardoi	20	Store-keeper
342	Mazhar-ul-Islam	Unknown	74	Fitter
343	Unknown	„	60	Engine-Driver
344	„	„	70	„
345	Abdullah	Kapurthala	50	Operator
346	Harnam Singh	Amritsar	72/8	Fitter
347	Ugagar Singh	„	50	Wireman
348	S. Nadir Hussain	Unknown	35	„
349	Jawahir Singh	Amritsar	35	„
350	A. Gafoor	Unknown	15	Engine-Driver
351	I. Walker	Indore	250	Supdt. Telephone
352	S. Jameeluddin	Moradabad	32	Inspector Teleph.
353	S. Ahmad Ali	Unknown	32	Asst. Insp. Teleph.
354	Shabbir Ali	„	20	„
355	A. Raoof	Aligarh	500	Chief Engineer
356	Babulal Gupta	Muzaffarnagar	350	Asaistant Engineer
357	S. Shaukat Ali	Seohara	40	Overseer
358	Illegible	Unknown	45	„
359	B. Shamsuddin	Delhi	100	Accountant
360	Abdul Basir	Unknown	35	Ledger Clerk
361	Mohamed Hussain	Mirzapur	8	Peon
362	Fida Hussain	Darabad	25	Daftari
363	A. Latif	Gujranwala	30	Unknown
364	A. Azeez	„	8	Cleaner
365	A. Raheem	„	40	Fitter
366	Mr. Chapman	England	300	Librarian
367	Haji Moeenuddin	Patna	80	Library Subordinate
368	Moulvi Abbas	Persia	50	Registrar
369	S. M. Israeel	Amroha	90	Library Subordinate
370	Agha Mohmed Ali	Kashmir	40	„ „

371	Agha Mohmed Baquar	„	25	Library Subordinate
372	Mirza Mohmed Jafar	Unkown	20	„ „
373	A. D. Bainbridge	England	1200	Army Minister
374	Illegible	„	1150	Commanding Officer
375	A. Qadeer Khan	Barreilly	250	2nd Commanding
376	A. Karim Khan	„	300	Military Secretary
377	Agha Khan	Moradababad	130	A. D. C. to H. H.
378	A. Kayyum Khan	Barreilly	125	Do
379	Sayed Nasir Ali	Barreilly	50	Head Clerk
380	Ahmed Khan	Gurgaon	65	Jamadar
381	Dr. Shahidi	Lucknow	250	Medical Officer
382	Farman Ali	Sialkot	50	Educational Jamadar
383	A. G. Curtis	England	450	Band Master
384	Mahboob Khan	Unknown	40	Jamadar
385	Sher Mohamed Khan	„	37	Havaldar
386	Mohamed Khan	„	37	„
387	C. Curtis	England	350	Bandman
388	L. Curtis	„	350	„
389	L. Richard	„	350	„
390	G. F. (illegible)	„	300	„
391	C. „	„	300	„
392	A. „	„	300	„
293	D. „	„	275	„
394	Illegible	„	250	„
395	A. V. (illegible)	„	225	„
396	Maj. Attaurahman	Punjab	425	Guardian to Heir-Apparant
397	Lawar Mehdi	Unknown	150	Teacher
398	Maulvi Zulfiqar	Lucknow	95	„
399	Maqbool Ahmed	Patiala	1000	Political Minister

(The appointment of No. 399 was made in February 1934 after the dismissal of two very capable Rampuri man K. B. Mohammad Hassan Khan, Finance Minister and a

retired Deputy Accountat General of, the British Covern-ment and K. S. Niaz Ahmed Khan, D. I. G. Police and a D. S. P. of Punjab Government.)

400	Litte Akhar	Muzaffarnagar	22	Registration Clerk, Bilaspur
401	S. Mohammad Hussain	Kakori	50	Head Master Police trainning School
402	Abrar Ahmed	Aligarh	15	Moharrir Mal, Teh-sil Huzur
403	Hammeedullah	"	15	Head Constable
404	Mahmood ali	"	15	Hd. Moharrir, Azeemnagr Police Station
405	Askerri Hussin	Moradabad	15	Head constable, Kotwali
406	Asfaque Ali	Aligarn	40	Sub, Inspector Shahabad

Round about 50,000 rupees go every month into the pockets of non-Rampuris.

APPENDIX (2)

People of Rampur are not wanting in competent and qualified men of every calibre and description from a minister right down to a peon for the machinery of their small Government of Rampur State. No such a small State in India as Rampur is, can stand a match to her in the profusion of the worthy sons of her soil, some of whom have been of world-wide fame. For instance below are the names of some of the galaxy of her shining stars. They have succeeded, wherever (inside or outside their motherland) they have gone and entered careers, in earning a good name.

No.	Name	Description
1	Ali Brothers (Late Lamentable Maulana Mohamad Ali	One of the greatest leaders of India
2	Maulana Saukat Ali	
3	Sir, Abdus-Samad-Khau	Chief minister, Rampur
4	Sir Hashmat-Ullah-Khan	Member Council, Gwalior
5	K. B. Maqsood Alli Khan	Retired Collector; now Chief Minister Benares State
6	Abdur-Rashid Khan I. C. S.	British India
7	Mumtaz-Ullah Khan	District Magistrate, British India
8	K. B. Mohamad Hassam Khan	Formerly of the Government of India Accounts Department
9	Abdul-Wahid Khan	District and Sessions Judge. Ajmere
10	Quamar Shah Khan Bar-at-Law	Ex Judicial Minister, Rampur, a wealthy Zamindar, Bareilly
11	Abdul Majeed Khan C. I. E.	Retired Deputy Collector
12	Saeed-Uz-Zafar Khan M. D.	Ex-Principal Government Medical College, Lucknow
13	K. B. Baqar Ali Khan	Retired D. S. P. U. P. Police
14	K. S. Niaz Ahmed Khan	D. S. P. Punjab Intelligence Punjab
15	Sahabzade Mahmood Ali Khan (E. R.)	Diwan, Baoni State

16 Rashid-Uz-Zaffar Khan	Deputy Collector British India
17 Abdul Jalil Khan	" " " "
18 Abdul Jameel Khan	D. S. P. British India
19 Moazzam Ali Khan B. A. (Oxon) Bar-at-Law	
20 Aziz Ahmed Khan	Talented & smart Advocate Barreilly
21 Mahamood Shah Khan	Experienced well known Advocate Aligarh
22 Lt. Col. Saeed Ullah Khan	For some time in H. E. Viceroy's body guard
23 Abdul Ali Khan M. D.(Berlin)	Lucknow
24 Late Amjad Ullah Khan	Naib Diwan Khairpur State
25 Fida Ali Khan M. A,	Scholar and Arabic Professor Dacca University
26 Late Haji Mohamad Ali Khan	Member Council Jaipur State
27 Maulvi Mujtaba Khan	Ex. Member Council of Regency Indore State
28 Majid Ali Khan	Electrical Engineer, Delhi
29 Ahsan Mohamad Khan Ph. D. Economics	
30 Maulvi Fazle Haque	Scholar and authority of Arabic classics
31 Late Maulvi Najmul Gani Khan	Oriental Historian and writer
32 Khan Saheb Latif Ahmed Khan	Formerly of Government of India Survey Department
33 Maj. Abdul Hakim Khan F. R. G. S.	Meritorious war services
34 Lt. Col. Imtiaz Ali Khan O. B. E.	Meritorious war services
35 Shamsul Gani Khan M.A. B.T. LL.B.	A Litrary man of repute
36 Gulam Nasir Khan B. A. B. T.	Lecturer Lahore

37 Abid Husain Khan	Head Master, High School, Hyderabad
38 Aijaz Ullah Khan M. A.	Lecturer, Hyderabad, Deccan.
39 S. B. Mathur M. B. B. S.	Eye-Specialist
40 Ahmed Ali Khan	Studying Medicine in England
41 Irshad Ullah Khan	" Law " "
42 Mohamad Murtaz Khan	" Medicine in Vienna
43 Mozafar-Ali Khan	" " " Germany
44 Zaka Ullah Khan	Engineer Muslim University, Aligarh
45 Habib Ahmed Khan	A building Contractor of importance, Hyderabad
46 Khadim Ali Khan M. A.	

& so on

Numerous graduates, under graduates and other technical men of every description, besides the countless non-English knowing but otherwise well-competent men for, every requirement of the State, are available from amongst the Rampuris at Rampur. But for the step-mother-like treatment of the State towards her own sons, they are rather compelled to seek careers abroad, than at home.